

ELS

English Language
Studies

YDS

İNGİLİZCE

6

YABANCI DİL SINAVI

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PART ONE

NOUN CLAUSES

INTRODUCTION

Noun clause bir cümlede isim gibi işlev gören cümleciktir. Yani cümlede özne ya da nesne görevinde bulunabilir.

I don't know the answer. (object)
noun

I don't know what the answer is. (object)
noun clause

I don't know her address. (object)
noun

I don't know where she lives. (object)
noun clause

Our discussion was private. (subject)
noun

What we talked about was private. (subject)
noun clause

Her address is unknown. (subject)
noun

Where she lives is unknown. (subject)
noun clause

Noun clause'ları üç ayrı grupta inceleyebiliriz:

- 1- Noun clauses beginning with **a question word** (*what, why, who, when, etc.*)
- 2- Noun clauses beginning with **whether or not/if ... or not**
- 3- Noun clauses beginning with **that**

1-1 NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH A QUESTION WORD

Soru sözcüğü ile başlayan bir soruyu, **noun clause** biçimine dönüştürmek için öncelikle o cümleyi soru olmaktan kurtarmamız gerekir. Bunun için de soru cümlesi düzenini düz cümle düzenine dönüştürmeliyiz. Bilindiği gibi İngilizce soru cümlesi **Yardımcı fiil + özne + yüklem** formülü ile oluşturulur. Düz cümle ise **Özne + yardımcı fiil + yüklem** düzeniyle kurulur.

Question: Why **is he coming** tomorrow?
Noun clause: Why **he is coming** tomorrow is a secret.

Question: What time **does he start** work?
Noun clause: I don't know what time **he starts work**.

Question: When **did he leave** the country?
Noun clause: When **he left** the country is still unknown.

- Question:** Where **are you going** on holiday?
Noun clause: Where **we are going** on holiday isn't certain yet.
- Question:** What **are you going to buy** for him?
Noun clause: I haven't decided yet what **I am going to buy** for him.
- Question:** When **did you buy** that sweater?
Noun clause: I can't remember when **I bought** this sweater.
- Question:** What **have they done** about this case?
Noun clause: I have no idea what **they have done** about this case.

Eğer bir soru sözcüğü cümlelerin öznesini soruyorsa, o soru cümlesinde özne olarak bir başka sözcük bulunmadığı için, cümleyi düz cümle biçimine dönüştüremeyiz. Bu nedenle, soru cümlesi ile noun clause'un sözcük dizimi aynı olur.

- Question:** Who **is coming** tomorrow?
Noun Clause: I don't know who **is coming** tomorrow.
- Question:** What **is happening** in that country?
Noun Clause: What **is happening** in that country doesn't concern me.
- Question:** Whose daughter **has passed** the exam?
Noun Clause: I haven't heard whose daughter **has passed** the exam.
- Question:** How many students **are going to take** the university exam?
Noun Clause: I don't know exactly how many students **are going to take** the university exam.

Simple Present Tense ve Simple Past Tense ile özneyi sorarken, "**do, does**" ya da "**did**" yardımcı fiilleri kullanılmaz.

- Question:** Who **comes** to the office first?
Noun clause: I don't know who **comes** to the office first.
- Question:** Who **came** to the office first this morning?
Noun clause: I don't know who **came** to the office first this morning.
- Question:** Who **locks** the doors in the evening?
Noun clause: I don't know for sure who **locks** the doors in the evening.
- Question:** Who **locked** the doors yesterday evening?
Noun clause: I don't remember who **locked** the doors yesterday evening.
- Question:** What **happens** here at the weekend?
Noun clause: Please tell me what **happens** here at the weekend.
- Question:** What **happened** here yesterday?
Noun clause: Please tell me what **happened** here yesterday.

Eğer aynı soru sözcüklerini kullanarak cümlelerin nesnesini soruyorsak, "do, does" ya da "did" yardımcı fiilleri kullanılır.

Who visits him every day? ("Who" özneyi soruyor.)

Onu her gün **kim** ziyaret ediyor?

I don't know **who visits** him every day.

Onu her gün **kimin** ziyaret ettiğini bilmiyorum.

Who/whom does he visit every day? (Cümlede nesne durumundaki insanı sorarken "who" yerine "whom" da kullanabiliriz.)

O her gün **kimi** ziyaret ediyor?

I don't know **who/whom he visits** every day.

Onun her gün **kimi** ziyaret ettiğini bilmiyorum.

Who visited him yesterday? ("Who" özneyi soruyor.)

Dün onu **kim** ziyaret etti?

I don't know **who visited** him yesterday.

Dün onu **kimin** ziyaret ettiğini bilmiyorum.

Who/whom did he visit yesterday?

O dün **kimi** ziyaret etti?

I don't know **who/whom he visited** yesterday.

Onun dün **kimi** ziyaret ettiğini bilmiyorum.

Who/whom did she go to the party with?

(**With whom did she go** to the party?)

I don't know **who/whom she went** to the party with.

with whom she went to the party.

"Who, what, whose" gibi soru sözcükleriyle sorabileceğimiz şu soru tiplerine de dikkat ediniz:

Who **are** those girls?

verb

subject

I don't know who those girls **are**.

subject

verb

Who **is** that man?

verb

subject

I don't know who that man **is**.

subject

verb

What **is** this substance?

verb

subject

Do you know what this substance **is**?

subject

verb

Whose **is** that car?

verb

subject

Do you know whose that car **is**?

subject

verb

Whose book **is** **this?** (or Whose **is** **this book?**)
verb subject verb subject

I don't know whose book **this** **is.** OR
subject verb

I don't know whose **this book** **is.**
subject verb

Soru sözcüğüyle başlayan bir noun clause oluşturabilmek için, bu sıraladığımız kuralları dikkate alarak, örneklerde kullandığımız soru sözcüklerinin yanı sıra diğer bütün soru sözcüklerini de kullanabiliriz: *which, how, how many, how much, how often, how long, etc.*

EXERCISE 1 : Change the question in parentheses to a noun clause.

- 1- (*What are the children watching so avidly on television?*) Do you know what the children are watching so avidly on television?
- 2- (*Why isn't the customer file in the cabinet?*) I would like to know why the customer file isn't in the cabinet.
- 3- (*Who did you speak to about the vacancy?*) Could you tell me
- 4- (*Why did our manager resign so suddenly?*) I wonder
- 5- (*Where could the customer file be?*) I can't imagine
- 6- (*Where is the accounts office located?*) Could you tell me
- 7- (*Whose signature is this?*) Does anyone recognise
- 8- (*Which films are showing at the moment?*) The local paper displays
- 9- (*What are you implying?*) I don't think I like
- 10- (*How long have you been a member of this club?*) I am interested to know
- 11- (*Who has he started a business with?*) I have no idea
- 12- (*When will you require the full payment for our holiday?*) I would just like to ask
- 13- (*Where should I take my enrollment form?*) I've forgotten to ask the secretary
- 14- (*How much would a new refrigerator cost?*) I have no idea
- 15- (*Who has parked their car in front of our gate?*) I intend to find out
- 16- (*How does he cope with so many children in the class?*) I can't understand

- 17- (When will we find out the date of our final exam?) Has the teacher explained
- 18- (Whose suggestion was it to come here?) I don't know
- 19- (What was he trying to achieve?) It's a bit of a mystery
- 20- (How often have you had this problem before?) The health form requires you to state

EXERCISE 2 : Make a question using the given sentence. The words in parentheses should be the answer to the question you make. Then change the question to a noun clause.

- 1- He bought his niece (a beautiful gold bracelet) for her birthday.
 Question: What did he buy his niece for her birthday?
 Noun clause: Have you seen what he bought his niece for her birthday?

- 2- You passed your driving test (ten years) ago.
 Question:?
 Noun clause: The insurance company need to know

- 3- She checked (with the office manager) before leaving early.
 Question:?
 Noun clause: The boss wants to know

- 4- One can buy a good guitar (at Smith's Music Shop.)
 Question:?
 Noun clause: Tarkan wants to know

- 5- The film starts (at six-thirty).
 Question:?
 Noun clause: We can look in the paper to find out

- 6- They require (a fifty million lira) deposit.
 Question:?
 Noun clause: Can you ask them?

- 7- The longest ski run is (seven kilometres) long.
 Question:?
 Noun clause: Does the brochure state?

- 8- Temperature is measured with (a thermometer).
 Question:?
 Noun clause: It isn't mentioned in the text

- 9- I found out the date of your birthday (by looking in the personnel records.)
 Question:?
 Noun clause: I'm curious about

- 10-** 'Romeo and Juliet' was written by (*William Shakespeare*).
 Question:?
 Noun clause: I wish I had known before the test
- 11-** (*2000 dollars*) was raised at the school fete.
 Question:?
 Noun clause: hasn't been announced yet.
- 12-** You are going to apply to (*Oxford University*).
 Question:?
 Noun clause: Have you decided yet
- 13-** The foreign representatives are going to (*have a rest at their hotel*) after the meeting.
 Question:?
 Noun clause: I don't know
- 14-** Their golden wedding anniversary party is (*on June 25th, at 7pm.*)
 Question:?
 Noun clause: They have already informed everybody about
- 15-** An increasing number of people are suffering from heart trouble nowadays (*probably because they are eating fatty foods*).
 Question:?
 Noun clause: Researchers are trying to find out exactly
- 16-** Simon held his graduation party at (*Jones's Hotel*).
 Question:?
 Noun clause: I can't remember
- 17-** It was (*Simon's*) fault that the project wasn't prepared in time.
 Question:?
 Noun clause: I don't think it matters now
- 18-** Helen studied (*Psychology*) at university.
 Question:?
 Noun clause: The personnel officer wonders
- 19-** This magazine is published (*once every fortnight*).
 Question:?
 Noun clause: I'm interested to know
- 20-** They are going to meet us (*in front of the cinema*).
 Question:?
 Noun clause: Have you arranged

1-2 NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH "WHETHER OR NOT" or "IF...OR NOT"

Yardımcı fiille başlayan bir soruyu noun clause'a dönüştürürken, noun clause'un başına **"whether"** ya da **"if"** getirilir ve soru cümlesi, düz cümle biçimine çevrilir. **"Or not"** *whether*'den hemen sonra gelebilir (*whether or not*) ya da noun clause'un sonunda yer alabilir (*whether ... or not*). Ancak **"or not"** *"if"*'den hemen sonra kullanılmaz. Sadece noun clause'un sonunda yer alabilir (*if...or not*). Her iki cümlede de *"or not"* kullanmayabiliriz ve bu durumda anlam değişmez.

- Is she coming to the party?
 - I wonder **whether she is coming** to the party **or not**.
whether or not she is coming to the party.
whether she is coming to the party.
if she is coming to the party **or not**.
if she is coming to the party.
- (Onun partiye **gelip gelmeyeceğini** merak ediyorum.)

Eğer "noun clause" cümlede özne durumunda ise sadece **"whether"** kullanılır. **"If"** bu şekilde cümle başında kullanılmaz.

Whether she is coming to the party or not isn't certain yet.
Whether or not she is coming to the party isn't certain yet.
Whether she is coming to the party isn't certain yet.
(Onun partiye **gelip gelmeyeceği** henüz belli değil.)

- **Do** we have to return our assignments by Monday?
- I don't know **whether we have to** return our assignments by Monday.
- **May** I leave early today?
- I'd like to learn **if I may leave** early today.
- **Can** you help me with my English homework?
- I wonder **if you can help** me with my English homework.
- **Did** she pass the exam?
- I don't know **whether or not she passed** the exam.

NOTE : **"Whether or not"** kalıbının *koşul cümlesinde* ve *noun clause'da* kullanımı arasındaki farklılıklara ve Türkçe'ye çevirisine dikkat ediniz.

- 1- **"Whether or not"**, *koşul cümlesinde* yan cümleyi, noun clause'da ise cümlelerin öznesini ya da nesnesini oluşturur.

I will go to the theatre **whether he comes with me or not**. (*Conditional*)
(O **gelse de gelmese de**, tiyatroya gideceğim.)

I don't know **whether he will come to the theatre with me or not**. (*Noun Clause*)
(Onun benimle tiyatroya **gelip gelmeyeceğini** bilmiyorum.)

- 2- **"Whether or not"** *koşul cümlesinde* kullanıldığı zaman bazı **tense** kısıtlamaları vardır: *future tense* kullanılmaması gibi. **"Whether or not"** noun clause'da kullanıldığı zaman *tense* kısıtlaması yoktur.

She would support him **whether he were (was)** right or not. (*conditional*)
I don't know **whether he was** right or not. (*noun clause*: "he"den sonra "were" kullanılmaz.)

The result will be the same **whether we attend tomorrow's meeting or not**.
(*conditional*: "whether" in bağli bulunduğu cümlede *future tense* kullanamayız.)
(Yarınki toplantıya katılsak da katılmasak da sonuç aynı olacak.)
I haven't decided yet **whether I will attend tomorrow's meeting or not**. (*noun clause*)
(Yarınki toplantıya katılıp katılmayacağıma henüz karar vermedim.)

EXERCISE 3 : Change the question to a noun clause.

- 1- Has that music centre got a graphic equalizer?
I'll have to find out
- 2- Did he get elected to the committee?
We haven't heard yet
- 3- Does it get very cold there in the winter?
You can ask your aunt
- 4- Will our homework assignments count towards our final grade?
I'll ask the teacher
- 5- Is the lecture hall set up ready for the presentation?
Do you know?
- 6- Should we inform the customer?
The boss will decide
- 7- Does she support the same football team as her boyfriend?
Why are you wondering so much?
- 8- Can they translate the report by Friday?
We need to know
- 9- Have the invitations been sent out yet?
Does anyone know?
- 10- Are they going to accept the offer on the house?
..... isn't certain yet.

EXERCISE 4 : Change the question to a noun clause.

- 1- When are they going to let us know?
I'm not sure
- 2- Were the Thompsons invited to the party?
I don't know
- 3- Which car did they buy in the end?
I haven't asked them
- 4- Did the dog get frightened by the fireworks?
I wonder
- 5- Who did your uncle see about his backache?
Do you know?
- 6- Has he made up his mind about his major at university?
..... is a matter of interest to all of his relatives.
- 7- Why did he leave the company?
..... remains a mystery to all of us.
- 8- Does he have a valid excuse for not coming to work yesterday?
The manager wants to know
- 9- Where did she pick up such silly ideas?
I'm really concerned about
- 10- Could this be the end of their relationship?
All the viewers are waiting to see

1-3 NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH "THAT"

Düz cümleleri **noun clause** biçiminde kullanırken, noun clause'un başına **"that"** getirilir. Eğer noun clause cümlede nesne durumundaysa, "that" kullanmayabiliriz.

Statement: She doesn't like pop music.
Noun clause: We know **that she doesn't like pop music.**
 We know **she doesn't like pop music.**
 (Onun pop müziğini sevmediğini biliyoruz.)

Statement: He is the best of all.
Noun clause: I'm sure **that he is the best of all.**
 I'm sure **he is the best of all.**

Eğer noun clause cümlede özne durumundaysa, noun clause'un başındaki **"that"** kaldırılamaz.

Statement: He committed the crime.
Noun clause: **That he committed the crime** is obvious.
 (Suçu onun işlediği açık.)

Statement: He can't win the election.
Noun clause: **That he can't win the election** is known.
 (Onun seçimleri kazanamayacağı biliniyor.)

Ancak **"that clause"**un bu şekilde cümlelerin başında özne olarak kullanılması pek yaygın değildir. Onun yerine, cümleye **"It"** ile başlayıp noun clause'u ortada kullanmak daha yaygındır.

It is obvious that he committed the crime.
It is obvious he committed the crime.
 (Suçu onun işlediği açık.)

It is known that he can't win the election.
It is known he can't win the election.
 (Onun seçimleri kazanamayacağı biliniyor.)

Statement: She will pass the exam.
Noun clause: **That she will pass the exam** is certain.
It is certain that she will pass the exam.
 (Onun sınavı geçeceği kesin.)

"That clause"u yaygın olarak :

- a) Bazı sıfatlardan sonra
- b) Bazı isimlerden sonra
- c) Bazı fiillerden sonra
- d) "The fact" ile kullanabiliriz.

a) **"That clauses" after certain adjectives:**

Sorry, glad, happy, afraid, surprised, disappointed, pleased, sure, etc. gibi duygu ya da tavır bildiren sıfatlardan sonra **"that clause"** kullanabiliriz.

Statement: You passed the exam.
Noun clause: I'm glad **(that)** you passed the exam.

Statement: I hurt his feelings.
Noun clause: I'm sorry **(that)** I hurt his feelings.

Statement: She couldn't get the job.
Noun clause: I'm surprised **that** she couldn't get the job.

Sonu **-ing** ve **-ed** ile biten bazı sıfatlardan sonra "**that clause**" kullanımı oldukça yaygındır. *Surprised, amazed, pleased* gibi sonu **-ed** ile bitenler, ancak bir canlının duygularını ifade edebileceği için "*I, You, We, They, Peter, My mother*" gibi öznelerle kullanılırlar. *Surprising, amazing, pleasing* gibi sonu **-ing** ile bitenler ise olayların durumunu ifade ettikleri için özne olarak "**it**" gerektirirler.

It is very surprising that she was dismissed from her job.
(İşinden atılması çok **şaşırtıcı**.)

I'm very surprised that she was dismissed from her job.
(Onun işten atılmasına çok **şaşırdım**.)

It's pleasing that you've made good progress in English.
(İngilizce'de iyi bir ilerleme kaydetmeniz **memnuniyet verici**.)

I'm pleased that you've made good progress in English.
(İngilizce'de iyi bir ilerleme kaydetmenize **memnun oldum**.)

True, strange, fair, unfair, unfortunate, obvious, apparent, too bad, likely, unlikely gibi sıfatlarla da "**that clause**" yaygın olarak kullanılır.

It's likely (that) there will be another rise in prices soon.

It's apparent/obvious (that) some small businesses will go bankrupt after the recent economic crisis.

It's unfair (that) women still don't have the same rights as men.

It's true (that) smoking gives rise to certain respiratory diseases.

b) "That clauses" after certain nouns:

Miracle, pity, shame, wonder, relief, a good thing, fact, belief, theory, impression gibi isimlerden sonra "**that clause**" kullanabiliriz.

It's a wonder (that) she survived the accident.

It's a miracle (that) the child didn't get killed when he fell from the fifth floor.

It's a widely accepted belief (that) the two major conservative parties should be united to come to power.

It's my impression (that) television reduces the interest in reading.
(Benim izlenimim o ki televizyon, okumaya olan ilgiyi azaltıyor.)

It's a great shame (that) some nations spend an enormous amount of money on arms while others starve to death.

It's a good thing (that) your parents are quite understanding to you on this occasion.

c) "That clauses" after certain verbs:

Bazı fiiller, kendilerinden sonra noun clause alabilirler. Bu cümlelerde noun clause, yüklemnin nesnesi durumundadır.

I know his ambition.
noun

I know (that) he will try anything to attain his ambition.
noun clause

I will prove his innocence.
noun

I will prove that he is innocent.
noun clause

(Onun masum olduğunu ispatlayacağım.)

Yaygın olarak "that clause" alan fiiller şunlardır:

acknowledge	fear	realize (wh)
add	feel	reckon
admit	find out (wh)	recognize
advise	forget (wh)	recommend
allege	guess	remark
announce	grumble	remember (wh)
answer	guarantee	remind
appear	happen	reply
argue	hear (wh)	report
arrange (wh) *	hope	request
assume	imagine (wh)	resolve
assure	imply	reveal (wh)
beg	indicate	say (wh)
believe (wh)	inform	see (wh)
claim	insist	seem
command	know (wh)	sense (be aware of)
complain	learn (wh)	show (wh)
confess	mean	state (wh)
confirm	notice (wh)	stipulate
consider (wh)	object	suggest (wh)
declare	observe	suppose
decide (wh)	occur to + object	suspect
demand	order	teach
demonstrate	perceive	tell (wh)
deny	point out	think (wh)
determine	predict	threaten
discover	presume	turn out
doubt (wh)	pretend	understand (wh)
estimate (wh)	promise	urge
expect	propose	warn
explain (wh)	prove (wh)	wish
		wonder (wh)

* Yanında (wh) bulunan fiiller, bir soru sözcüğüyle ya da whether ile başlayan bir noun clause da alabilirler.

The teacher **claims that he cheated during the exam.**

I **assume that the meeting will have to be cancelled.**

Everybody in the company **thinks that Mr. O'Neil will make a successful manager.**

The result of the exam **indicates that you didn't study hard enough.**

He never **admits that he has made a mistake.**

She will soon **realize that she has just lost the chance of making a career by rejecting this post,**

Appear, seem, happen, occur ve turn out fiilleri özne olarak "It" kullanmayı gerektirir.

It appears that we will face terrible conditions on this expedition.

It seems to me that this child will be an artist when he grows up.

(Bana öyle geliyor ki bu çocuk büyüyünce ressam olacak.)

It occurs to me that his action was deliberate.

It turned out that he had a number of accomplices in the robbery.

"Yapacağımız" bir şey için söz vermek anlamına gelen "**promise**" ve "bir şeyin olacağını önceden tahmin etmek" anlamına gelen "**predict**" fiilleri, noun clause'da future tense kullanmayı gerektirir.

She **promises that she will be** more careful next time.

The villagers **predict that the harvest will be** good this season.

Temel cümlelerin yüklemi past tense ise noun clause'da "**will**"in past biçimi "**would**" kullanılır.

She **promised that she would be** more careful next time.

(Bir dahaki sefere daha dikkatli olacağına söz verdi.)

The villagers **predicted that the harvest would be** good this season.

Beg, command, decide, demand, determine, order, resolve, urge, insist ve suggest fiilleri ile noun clause'da daha çok "**should**" kullanılır. Temel cümlelerin yüklemi past tense olduğunda da noun clause'daki "should" aynı kalır.

I **suggest that you should go** to a doctor.

(Doktora gitmeni öneririm.)

He **demand that I should be** on time for work.

(İşe vaktinde gelmemi istedi.)

We **decided that we should work** overtime to meet the increasing demand.

The doctor **insists that I should stop** smoking.

d) Noun clauses with "the fact"

Bir "that clause"u çoğu zaman "the fact that" biçiminde kullanabiliriz. "The fact that"lı cümle, özne ya da nesne durumunda olabilir.

Statement: She couldn't pass the exam. That disappointed us.

Noun clause: The fact that she couldn't pass the exam disappointed us.

(Onun sınavı geçememesi bizi hayal kırıklığına uğrattı.)

Statement: The Independence War was won with great difficulty.

Noun clause: Yesterday in class we discussed the fact that the Independence War was won with great difficulty.

Statement: She cheated in the exam. That made the teacher furious.

Noun clause: The fact that she cheated in the exam made the teacher furious.

Eğer "the fact that" cümlesi, son örnekte olduğu gibi, cümlelerin öznesi durumundaysa, "the fact that" yerine sadece "that" de kullanabiliriz.

That she cheated in the exam made the teacher furious.

Eğer "that clause", bir preposition'ın nesnesi durumunda ise bu noun clause yalnızca "that" ile başlatılamaz. Bu durumdaki bir "noun clause" "the fact that" kullanmayı gerektirir. (Bkz.1-4)

We are not worried about the fact that she comes home late from work.

1-4 NOUN CLAUSE AS OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION

Bir preposition'dan sonra noun clause gelebilir.

She takes no notice of my warnings.
noun

She takes no notice of what I say.
noun clause

Your question isn't related to this subject.
noun

Your question isn't related to what we are discussing now.
noun clause

She is very excited about the holiday resort.
noun

She is very excited about where we are going to spend our holiday.
noun clause

She hasn't told me anything about her decision.
noun

She hasn't told me anything **about whether she will come or not.** ("if" bu şekilde bir preposition'dan sonra kullanılmaz.)
(Gelip gelmeyeceği konusunda bana bir şey söylemedi.)

She is very concerned **about the firm's financial problems.**
noun

She is very concerned about **whether the firm can overcome its financial problems.**
noun clause

"That clause" bir preposition'dan sonra "the fact that" biçiminde kullanılır.

- Statement:** He was devastated by the tragic news.
Noun clause: Yesterday we talked **about the fact that** he was devastated by the tragic news.
- Statement:** She is the author of two well-known books.
Noun clause: I'm interested **in the fact that** she is the author of two well-known books.
- Statement:** Her boss will award her with a raise in salary.
Noun clause: She is very excited **about the fact that** her boss will award her with a raise in salary.

1-5 TENSE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MAIN VERB AND THE NOUN CLAUSE

Noun clause'un tense'i ile temel cümle'nin tense'i arasındaki ilişkiyi iki bölümde inceleyebiliriz.

- Temel cümle'nin yüklemi Present Tense ise,
- Temel cümle'nin yüklemi Past Tense ise.

a) Noun clause as the object of a verb in Present Tense

Eğer temel cümle'nin yüklemi "I think, I have thought" gibi bir **present tense** ise ya da "I will say, I'm going to say" gibi bir **future tense** ise, noun clause'un tense'i ile aralarında mantıklı bir uyum olması gerekir. Yani yüklem'in kısıtlayıcı bazı özellikleri yoksa eğer (örneğin suggest, recommend, promise, predict gibi fiiller belli tense'leri gerektirir), noun clause'un tense'i **present, past** ya da **future** olabilir.

- Statement:** He goes abroad very often.
Noun clause: I **think** (that) he **goes** abroad very often.
- Statement:** He is going/is going to go/will go abroad soon.
Noun clause: I **think** (that) he **is going/is going to go/will go** abroad soon.
- Statement:** He has just gone abroad.
Noun clause: I **think** (that) he **has just gone** abroad.
- Statement:** He went abroad last week.
Noun clause: I **think** (that) he **went** abroad last week.
- Statement:** He had just left the office when I got there.
Noun clause: I **think** (that) he **had just left when I got** there.

Temel cümlelerin yüklemi **present** olduğu zaman noun clause'da **Past Perfect** kullanımı, "after, before, by the time, etc." gibi zaman bağlaçları kullanarak zamanı netleştirdiğimiz takdirde mümkündür. Yüklem present iken noun clause'da "will" in past biçimi "**would**" kullanılmaz. Ancak, "would like, would prefer, would rather" gibi anlamı present ya da future olan yapılar ve 2. ve 3. type "if clause" ile kullanılan "would" ve "would have done" kullanılabilir.

I think (that) she **would succeed** if she tried.

I think (that) she **would have succeeded** if she had tried.

I think (that) she **would rather go** to the theatre than to the cinema.

I think (that) she **would like to be** invited to the party.

I think (that) they **had just shipped** the order when we called to remind them.

Bu tense kuralları, **soru sözcüğüyle** ya da **whether/if** ile başlayan noun clause'lar için de geçerlidir.

I don't know when she **will leave** Istanbul.

why she **left** so hurriedly.

if she **wants** to come with us.

whether she **heard** the news.

what she **has been doing** there for an hour.

who **left** the office last yesterday.

I have discovered why she **refused our invitation**.

when she **will leave** on holiday.

how she **managed** to persuade him.

which countries she **has been** to.

She will find out **what he was doing** there at the time.

why he **wants** to resign.

how long he **has been living** in this city.

which one he **would rather** choose.

whether he **will attend** the meeting or not.

if he **completed** the job he had been given.

They haven't announced yet where the party **will be held**.

who **took over** the firm.

what **has been going on** here.

who/whom they **are going to award** the prize to.

b) Noun Clause as the object of a verb in Past Tense

Temel cümlelerin yüklemi "I thought, I had thought" gibi **Past** ya da **Past Perfect Tense** ise, noun clause'un tense'i eylemin oluş zamanını ifade eden tense'in bir derece past biçimidir. Yani *will* yerine *would*, *can* yerine *could*, *have done* yerine *had done*, *did* yerine *had done* gibi.

Statement: They **have finished** writing their report.

Noun clause: I **noticed** (that) they **had finished** writing their report.

Question: When **will he come**?

Noun clause: He **wondered** when he **would come**.

Question: Is she going to come with us?

Noun clause: He wanted to know whether/if she was going to come with us.

I **know** (that) he **can pass** the exam without much effort.
(Fazla çaba harcamadan sınavı geçebileceğini **biliyorum**.)
I **knew** (that) he **could pass** the exam without much effort.
(Fazla çaba harcamadan sınavı geçebileceğini **biliyordum**.)

I **don't know** for sure what she **bought** for you.
(Sana ne aldığını kesin olarak **bilmiyorum**.)
I **didn't know** for sure what she **had bought** for you.
(Sana ne aldığını kesin olarak **bilmiyordum**.)

I've **just learnt** (that) she **is coming** soon.
(Onun yakında geleceğini henüz **öğrendim**.)
I **had just learnt** (that) she **was coming** soon.
(Onun yakında geleceğini henüz **öğrenmiştim**.)

Should, had better, ought to, would rather, would prefer ve would like, temel fiil past olduğunda da aynı kalır. May, might biçiminde, have to ve must ise had to biçiminde değiştirilir.

I **think** she **would rather stay** at home.
(Evde kalmayı tercih edeceğini **zannediyorum**.)
I **thought** she **would rather stay** at home.
(Evde kalmayı tercih edeceğini **zannediyordum**.)

I **suggest** that he **should look** for another job.
(Başka bir iş aramasını **öneriyorum**.)
I **suggested** that he **should look** for another job.
(Başka bir iş aramasını **önerdim**.)

She **knows** (that) she **must/has to help** her mother.
(Annesine yardım etmek zorunda olduğunu **biliyor**.)
She **knew** (that) she **had to help** her mother.
(Annesine yardım etmek zorunda olduğunu **biliyordu**.)

1-6 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT NOUN CLAUSES

Noun clause'larda dikkat etmemiz gereken bir diğer nokta, fiillerin alabilecekleri noun clause tipleridir. Çünkü her fiil, üç tip noun clause alamayabilir. Sadece soru tipinde (soru sözcüğüyle ya da *whether/if* ile başlayan) noun clause alabilen, sadece "that clause" alabilen ya da her iki tip noun clause ile kullanılabilen fiiller vardır.

Örneğin, "zannetmek" anlamında "think" sadece "that clause" alabilir. Çünkü bir şeyin "ne zaman olacağını, nasıl olacağını, olup olmayacağını" zannedemeyiz. Ancak bir şeyin "olduğunu, olacağını" (that clause) zannedebiliriz.

I **think** (that) she will give up her job.
I **don't think** (that) she will go on working under these conditions.
I **thought** (that) she would refuse our offer.
I **didn't think** (that) she would accept our offer.

Ancak "think", "I can't think" biçiminde kullanılırsa, "Bir neden düşünemiyorum, anlamıyorum" anlamına gelir ki soru sözcüğüyle başlayan bir noun clause alabilir.

I **can't think why** she refused our offer.
I **can't think why** she won't come with us.

Ask, want to know gibi bazı fiiller ise "that clause" almazlar. Bu fiilleri ancak bir soru sözcüğüyle ya da *whether/if* ile başlayan noun clause'larla kullanabiliriz. Çünkü "*bir şeyin olacağını (that clause)*" soramayız. Bir şeyin "*ne zaman olacağını, nasıl olacağını, nerede olacağını,*" ya da bir şeyin "*olup olmayacağını*" sorabiliriz.

I **will ask him what** he will do with so much money.
She **asks where** we are going to meet.
I **asked him whether** he liked the meal.
She **wants to learn if** I will join them.

Tell, understand, explain, know, etc. gibi fiiller ise üç tip noun clause ile de kullanılabilirler.

He **told me (that)** he couldn't understand the lesson.
I **will tell you tomorrow whether** I will come with you or stay home.
He **hasn't told me yet where** we are going to meet.
I **know (that)** she doesn't trust me.
I **know when** she will leave on holiday.
I **don't know whether/if** she will be interested in our offer.
She **understood by his remarks (that)** he wouldn't lend her the money.
She **didn't understand why** he had refused to lend her some money.
I **couldn't understand whether/if** she was sincere in her attitude towards me.

Bu farklı kullanımları göz önüne alarak, örneklerde kullandığımız fiiller ya da yaygın olarak bilinenler dışındaki fiillerle karşılaştığınız zaman, fiilin alabileceği noun clause tipini belirlemede size önerebileceğimiz yöntem, temel cümlemin yüklemi ile noun clause'daki anlam arasında mantıksal bir bütünlük sağlamanızdır.

1-7 QUESTION WORDS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES

Soru sözcüğüyle ya da "*whether*" ile başlayan noun clause'ları, belli kurallar dahilinde kısaltarak, **Question word + infinitive** biçiminde ifade edebiliriz.

Kısaltma yapabilmemiz için öncelikle, temel cümlemin öznesi ile noun clause'un öznesi aynı olmalıdır.

I don't know what I should do in this case.
I don't know what to do in this case.
(Bu durumda ne yapacağımı bilmiyorum.)

Özneler farklı ise kısaltma yapamayız.

I don't know what **you** should do in this case. (no change)
(Bu durumda ne yapacağını bilmiyorum.)

Eğer bu cümleyi "... *what to do*" biçiminde kısaltırsak, "... *ne yapacağımı* ..." anlamına gelir ki cümlemin anlamını değiştirmiş oluruz.

Temel cümledeki yüklemnin nesnesi ile (indirect object) noun clause'un öznesi aynı kişi ise yine kısaltma yapabiliriz.

I can tell **you** how **you** can get to the station.
I can tell you how to get to the station.
(İstasyona nasıl gideceğini söyleyebilirim.)

Can you show **me** how **I** can start this machine?
Can you show me how to start this machine?
(Bu makineyi nasıl çalıştıracağımı bana gösterebilir misin?)

"Whether" ile başlayan noun clause'ları da aynı kurallara göre kısaltabiliriz. ("if" bu şekilde kısaltma için kullanılamaz.)

I can't decide whether **I** should stay home or come with you.
I can't decide whether to stay home or (to) come with you.

They wondered whether **they** should buy an expensive present or a cheap one.
They wondered whether to buy an expensive present or a cheap one.

Kısaltma yaparken, noun clause'da kullanılan tense'i de dikkate almalıyız. Bu kısaltma her tense ile mümkün değildir. **Should** ya da **can/could** ile kurulmuş cümleleri kısaltabiliriz.

She told **me** where **I** could get fresh vegetables.
She told me where to get fresh vegetables.

I don't know who/whom **I** should invite to the party.
I don't know who/whom to invite to the party.

I think **I** know how **I** can overcome this situation.
I think I know how to overcome this situation.

1-8 "-EVER" WORDS in NOUN CLAUSES

WHOEVER	}	mean any person	WHICHEVER	}	mean any thing
WHOMEVER			WHATEVER		
WHEREVER		means any place	WHENEVER		means any time
HOWEVER		means any way (manner)			

Whoever ve **whomever**, "kim olursa olsun, her kim isterse" anlamına gelir. Noun clause'un öznesi durumudaysa sadece **whoever**, nesnesi durumundaysa **whoever** ya da **whomever** kullanabiliriz.

- Who should I give this book to?
- It doesn't matter to me. You can give it to **whoever needs** it. (Whoever noun clause'un öznesidir.)
(Kitabı, kimin ihtiyacı varsa ona verebilirsin.)

- Who should I give this book to?
- It doesn't matter to me. You can give it to **whoever/whomever** you like. (*Whoever/whomever* noun clause'un nesnesi durumundadır. Çünkü noun clause'un öznesi "you"dur.) (Kitabı, sen kime istersen ona ver.)

Whoever/whomever I spoke to said they didn't like the party.
Whoever took my dictionary should return it right away.
Whoever wants to come with us should make his decision now.
 I think I have the freedom to talk to **whoever/whomever** I like.

Wherever, "neresi olursa olsun, canın nereye isterse..." anlamına gelir.

- Where should I put this vase?
- You can put it **wherever** you think is suitable.
- Where shall we go on holiday this summer?
- I haven't a special place in my mind. We can go **wherever** you want.
- I must talk to her at once. Try to find her **wherever** she is.

However, "istediğin gibi yap, nasıl istersen öyle yap" anlamına gelir.

- Students in high school have to wear a uniform in Turkey, but in Europe there is no such rule. Students may dress **however** they please. (Öğrenciler istedikleri gibi giyinebilirler.)
- How would you like your egg?
- **However** you cook the egg is all right with me. (Yumurtayı nasıl pişirirsen pişir benim için uygundur.)

"**However**"ın bu kullanımı ile "**but**" anlamındaki kullanımı arasındaki farka dikkat ediniz.

You can furnish the house **however (any way)** you like.
 (Evi istediğin gibi döşeyebilirsin.)

I don't want to interfere in your choice about the furniture; **however (but)**, I prefer modern style.
 (Mobilya konusundaki seçimine karışmak istemiyorum ama ben modern stili tercih ederim.)

Whatever ve **whichever**, "ne istersen, hangisini istersen" anlamını verir. Burada önce, "what" ile "which" arasındaki farkı netleştirmek gerekir.

"**Which**" sınırlı bir grup içinde tercih yaparken "hangisi" anlamını verir. "**What**"da ise sınır yoktur.

- **What languages** can you speak? (Bu soruyu sorarken bütün dilleri göz önüne alıyoruz.)
- **Which European languages** can you speak? (Avrupa dilleri ile sınırlıyoruz.)
- **What should I wear** to the party?
- **Which of my evening dresses** should I wear to the party?

What ile **which** arasındaki bu fark, **whatever** ve **whichever** için de geçerlidir.

- We shall try to do **whatever** is needed to make your stay an enjoyable one.
- There are three rooms left at the hotel. You can choose **whichever** you want.

- Here are the box of tools. You can take **whichever** one suits your requirement.
- Think over your words. Don't just say **whatever** comes into your mind.

Whenever, "*ne zaman istersen, istediğin zaman*" anlamını verir.

- Shall we leave now?
- It's up to you. We can leave **whenever** you want.
(Ne zaman istersen/istediğin zaman gidebiliriz.)
- You don't have to stay till the end of the programme.
You may leave **whenever** you wish.

EXERCISE 5 : Complete the sentences by using "-ever" words.

- 1- Both of the jobs I've been offered are away from my present residence, so I'll have to move house one I accept.
- 2- it was that persuaded him to stay with this firm, it must have been something decisive. He has completely given up the idea of leaving.
- 3- you are in this area, please don't hesitate to come and stay with us. You are always welcome, you know.
- 4- He seems to settle in quickly he lives. He's arrived here only recently, but you would think he'd lived here for years.
- 5- has taken this decision must not know anything about the business!
- 6- Janette and Dave are touring around the world, and they send us a postcard from they go.
- 7- you decide to furnish your new flat, make sure you choose a dark colour for the sofas and armchairs, because bright colours are very difficult to keep clean.
- 8- they put in charge of the office while the manager is away will certainly have a hard time.
- 9- My mother and I have such different tastes in clothing, so I dress, she always finds something wrong with it.
- 10- I don't mind of you translates the play, but I want the translations ready two weeks before the performance.

TEST YOURSELF 1

1-45. sorularda, cümlede bırakılan boşluğu uygun şekilde tamamlayan kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- A traditional love of dishes made with minced meat, such as köfte, in Turkey explains McDonald's restaurants are **overwhelmingly** popular here. *çok etkileyici şekilde*
 A) that B) why
 C) where D) what
 E) whether

- 2- Manchester Union football team will be promoted depends on the last match of the season.
 A) That B) Who
 C) Whether D) Where
 E) Which

- 3- By asking him a few questions about the topic, I tried to understand advanced my son was with compiling information for his term paper.
 A) whether B) how far
 C) which D) that
 E) whose

- 4- Do not just **condemn** the management, tell us you would get rid of this problem were you in their place.
 A) who B) which
 C) what D) how
 E) where

- 5- I'm sorry Sir, but I don't know floor the **maternity** ward is on.
 A) that B) how
 C) when D) where
 E) which

- 6- My brother is really **scared** of large dogs and panics he sees one.
 A) however B) whenever
 C) whichever D) whatever
 E) whomever

- 7- Can you please tell me to I should apply in order to get this document signed?
 A) whom B) what
 C) when D) why
 E) how

- 8- I really don't remember youths there were in the boat, but it was crowded.
 A) which B) what
 C) how many D) who
 E) where

- 9- I've looked through the menu, but I can't decide to order.
 A) whom B) where
 C) when D) what
 E) how

- 10- I'm not sure this material will retain its colour, so I'd recommend you to hand-wash it first.
 A) which B) when
 C) whether D) whose
 E) why

- 11- No one has heard anything about him he was dismissed from the Navy.
 A) when B) since
 C) why D) where
 E) how

- 12- I can't recollect day she started working here.
 A) which B) where
 C) when D) that
 E) whether

- 13- you were driving thirty miles per hour above the speed limit at the time of the accident will count against you.
 A) The fact that B) Whether
 C) Whom D) Whenever
 E) Which

14- Are you **implying** the area is unsafe?

- A) when B) where
C) what D) that
E) whether

15- he had been dieting too strictly contributed to his collapse.

- A) However B) What
C) Who D) Where
E) The fact that

16- There are some spare climbing ropes for needs them.

- A) wherever B) whenever
C) whoever D) whatever
E) however

17- May I ask climbing ropes these are?

- A) who B) whom
C) whose D) how
E) why

18- dreams **signify** has puzzled mankind for thousands of years.

- A) Which B) Whether
C) Whose D) What
E) Since

19- It doesn't necessarily mean that you have the ability to teach others to ski just because you are an excellent skier yourself.

- A) how B) what
C) which D) whether
E) when

20- I bought plenty of material for the dress and jacket I'm making because I'm not certain exactly I will need.

- A) how many B) how much
C) how far D) how long
E) how often

21- Advertising with the signs that merchants once put over their doors to inform the public, with symbols or pictures, exactly what for sale inside.

- A) originates/has been
B) has originated/had been
C) will originate/were
D) originated/was
E) might originate/have been

22- It is generally acknowledged smoking can cause cancer.

- A) what B) that
C) which D) when
E) whether

23- According to the fire chief, it still isn't clear where the fire, but he believes that it in the storeroom.

- A) could start/has to start
B) starts/has started
C) started/might have started
D) was starting/ought to start
E) has started/will be starting

24- Following his arrest for drink driving, he from driving for twelve months.

- A) has disqualified
B) has been disqualified
C) will be disqualifying
D) disqualified
E) will have disqualified

25- Today agricultural machines of great size and complexity, some even computerized, in hours what people and animals days to complete previously.

- A) accomplish/used to take
B) have accomplished/takes
C) will be accomplished/took
D) are accomplishing/should take
E) had accomplished/was taking

26- I'm worried whether the secretary with the extra work load. Perhaps we should employ an office junior to help her.

- A) will be able to cope
B) would have coped
C) had to be coping
D) had been coping
E) could have coped

27- I couldn't believe it took them to process my application.

- A) how much B) how many
C) where D) how long
E) when

28- I can't remember stitches I have cast on my knitting needles. I'll have to count them again.

- A) how much B) how long
C) how often D) how far
E) how many

29- Can you tell me is responsible for ordering stationery? We need some more envelopes in our department.

- A) whose B) when
C) who D) where
E) that

30- I might be able to tell you road to take if I knew on the map we are now.

- A) where/when B) which/where
C) what/how D) how far/which
E) whose/when

31- The management that the workers would be sacked if they went on strike.

- A) discovered B) noticed
C) threatened D) grumbled
E) appreciated

32- My sister me this morning that tomorrow is my mother's birthday.

- A) murmured B) questioned
C) suspected D) requested
E) reminded

33- we drive over the Thames River in London, my father points out that my grandfather helped design the bridge.

- A) However B) Wherever
C) Whenever D) Whichever
E) Whatever

34- Our advertiser that we should print our catalogues on recycled paper because he believes that an environmentally-conscious image will attract more customers.

- A) suggested B) alleged
C) grumbled D) reported
E) revealed

35- Even after a lengthy discussion, it hasn't been which branch will get the first fully automated office system.

- A) assumed B) replied
C) proved D) resolved
E) meant *karar ver, alimay keynmedy isirich bullebach*

36- After Farmer Giles caught them in the act, the boys had to that they had been stealing his apples.

- A) insist B) confess *itiraf etmek*
C) forget D) claim *= admit ≠ deny*
E) decide

37- The guy from their service department showed me to operate the machine, but I don't remember this knob is for.

- A) why/which B) when/how
C) whom/when D) how/what
E) whose/why

38- of these diets you follow to lose weight, you should combine it with some exercise.

- A) Whichever B) Whenever
C) Whomever D) However
E) Whatever

39- And now ladies and gentlemen, we will that our newly designed vacuum cleaner picks up dust effectively and quickly. Just watch us.

- A) operate B) remind
C) inform D) respond
E) demonstrate

40- When you buy quality **tweed fabric**, it is important to know it was made as only on the islands of the Outer Hebrides is it still made by hand.

- A) when B) whom
C) where D) what
E) which

41- All the research that sunshine has a positive effect on one's emotions.

- A) demands B) pretends
C) observes D) indicates
E) wishes

42- Even though she hadn't said anything, her husband that there was something wrong.

- A) objected B) proposed
C) promised D) perceived
E) explained *for, under (guk etmez)*

43- I wonder the overriding factors were that led to such an unconventional decision.

- A) why B) what
C) when D) how
E) whether

44- The financial analyst that the **forthcoming** introduction of a single European currency would draw attention to price differences between nations.

- A) inquired B) wondered
C) pointed out D) asked
E) occurred

45- Many psychological problems experienced during the Vietnam War by American soldiers were caused by the fact that many young men were not sure exactly they were fighting for.

- A) why B) what
C) where D) how
E) when

46-55. sorularda, yarım bırakılan cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

46- remains to be seen. *Denen belli olmamak beklenip sonuç olmak*

- A) Whether our team will make it to the finals
B) If we play as well as we did last week
C) Whenever he is supposed to practise
D) How long had he been working on the report
E) The fact that we were good enough to qualify

47- The headmaster was determined to find out

- A) that the science laboratory at his school was better equipped than at any other
B) if only he could have remembered to congratulate the winners of the competition
C) how many students were there in the cafeteria at the time
D) that the school system required a foreign language to be taught
E) who had released all the frogs from the science laboratory

48- It was his greatest hope

- A) whether the peace initiative could actually work
B) that people could learn to live together in peace
C) if he could ever be a rich man
D) without the support and encouragement of his friends
E) whenever he saw his old colleagues

49-, so it's quite likely that it will spend the night out in the garden.

- A) Whether he has remembered to take his keys with him or not
B) I don't think I reminded him to bring the bird in
C) I recall how he used to play with the dog in the back yard
D) A dove has made its nest in one of the trees in our orchard
E) Unless I phone him to say that I've found his keys in my bag

50- Vegetarians claim

- A) to avoid any products which are obtained from animals
- B) whether they should include dairy products in their diet
- C) why animals should be killed to satisfy man's hunger
- D) whichever diet is the least healthy
- E) that eating animal flesh is unhealthy

51- The rules of the club stipulate

- A) whether or not there'll be a charity ball in the spring
- B) whenever there is a meeting on the premises
- C) that nobody is to climb on his own
- D) even if somebody is to violate any of them
- E) whoever objects to the membership fee

52- haven't been declared yet.

- A) The groups for the World Cup
- B) Which of the teams will qualify for the competition
- C) Whenever the Olympic Games take place
- D) Whether our team will take part in the games
- E) How the groups are going to be selected

53- I was half way to the bus stop when I realised

- A) how could I have done such a silly thing
- B) if I had taken my pass with me
- C) whether I had turned the gas off
- D) that I had left my report at home
- E) the fact that the bus won't come for more than twenty minutes

54- made it obvious once more what an excellent reputation the school has.

- A) Though it was extremely unfortunate for many hopeful students

- B) The fact that ten times as many students applied for the entrance exam as would be accepted
- C) Whether or not the owners will decide to open a second school in a different area
- D) However hard students may have studied for the entrance examination
- E) Many of the contemporary politicians and literary personalities had studied there

55- Have you asked the landowner

- A) that we are not prepared to spend so much on the deposit
- B) why hasn't the kitchen tap been fixed yet
- C) who is going to pay for the repair work in the flat
- D) to get the contract ready before we moved in
- E) when can we go and collect our remaining furniture there

56-60. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizce dengini bulunuz.

56- Avukat bazı delillere dikkat çekerek, tanıkların ifadelerinin doğru olmadığını ileri sürdü.

- A) As the lawyer stated, the statements of the witnesses contradicted some of the evidence they had.
- B) Claiming that the statements of the witnesses were incorrect, the lawyer produced some newly uncovered evidence.
- C) The lawyer strongly argued that the statements made by the witnesses were wrong as he had some evidence to refute them.
- D) The lawyer tried to refute the statements of the witnesses by producing some newly discovered evidence.
- E) Drawing attention to some evidence, the lawyer contended that the statements of the witnesses were not true.

57- 2004 Olimpiyat Oyunları'na hangi ülkenin ev sahipliği yapacağı henüz kararlaştırılmadı.

- A) Which countries are going to propose to host the 2004 Olympic Games is still not certain.
- B) It isn't certain yet where the 2004 Olympic Games are going to be held.
- C) They still haven't decided which country to assign as the host of the 2004 Olympic Games.
- D) The decision about where the 2004 Olympic Games will be held has not yet been taken.
- E) It hasn't been decided yet which country will host the 2004 Olympic Games.

58- Herkes neşe içinde sohbet ederken Tim'in neden sessiz kaldığını merak ettim.

- A) I was curious to learn why Tim kept silent while all the others were noisily chatting.
- B) Everybody was so cheerfully chatting that we didn't notice Tim appeared so silent.
- C) Tim, who was noticeably silent, asked me why everybody was chattering so noisily.
- D) I wondered why Tim remained silent while everybody was chattering cheerfully.
- E) I noticed that everybody but Tim, who kept silent, was chattering cheerfully.

59- Düşük performansın için moralini bozmak yerine onu nasıl yükseltebileceğin üzerine yoğunlaşmalısın.

- A) Instead of demoralising yourself about your low performance, you should focus on how you can improve it.
- B) Having a low performance is indeed demoralising, but you can still look for ways to improve it.
- C) In order to be able to improve your performance, you should concentrate on your task without being demoralised.

- D) If you concentrated on how to improve your performance, you wouldn't feel demoralised at all.
- E) Feeling demoralised will do you no good; instead, you should focus on different ways to improve your performance.

60- Geleceğin bize neler getireceğini tam olarak bilemeyiz ama en azından, iyi şeyler getirmesi için çabalayabiliriz.

- A) If we want the future to bring us good things, we must strive hard today to increase this likelihood.
- B) We can't exactly know what the future will bring to us, but at least, we could strive for it to bring good things.
- C) It's not possible for us to determine our future precisely, yet we can strive hard today in order to expect good things.
- D) Even if we strive hard, we cannot shape our future with precision; however, we can at least expect good things.
- E) If we knew for sure what the future would bring to us, we would strive hard to ensure good things.

61-65. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.

61- My father complains that his attempts at work are not sufficiently appreciated by his bosses.

- A) Patronları babamın işinde gösterdiği çabaların pek tatmin edici olmadığından şikayetçiler.
- B) Babamın işiyle ilgili tek şikayeti, patronların çok çabalayan elemanları yeterince takdir etmemeleridir.
- C) Babam işiyle ilgili olarak durmadan yakınıyor çünkü patronları onun çabalarını hiç takdir etmiyorlarmış.
- D) Patronları babamın çabalarını birazcık takdir etselerdi, işiyle ilgili hiç şikayeti olmazdı.
- E) Babam işinde gösterdiği çabaların patronları tarafından yeterince takdir edilmediğinden yakınıyor.

62- I doubt that she can cope with all these problems on her own.

- A) Tek başına nasıl bu kadar sorunun üstesinden gelecek bilmiyorum.
- B) Bütün bu sorunlara karşı tek başına göğüs germesi bana zor gibi görünüyor.
- C) Onun tek başına bütün bu sorunların üstesinden gelebileceğinden kuşkuluyum.
- D) Tek başına bütün bu sorunlara karşı göğüs gerebileceğine inanmıyorum.
- E) Onun tek başına bütün bu sorunlara karşı ayakta kalabilmesi biraz kuşkulu.

63- Everybody in the office was wondering what the new manager, who was going to take over the position in a week, was like.

- A) Bir hafta içinde görevi devralması beklenen yeni müdürün nasıl biri olduğu bürodaki herkes için bir merak konusuydu.
- B) Bürodaki herkes bir hafta sonra görevi devralacak olan yeni müdürün nasıl biri olduğunu merak ediyordu.
- C) Bir hafta sonra göreve başlayacak olan yeni müdürü bürodaki herkes merakla bekliyordu.
- D) Bürodaki herkesin merakla beklediği yeni müdür nihayet bir hafta sonra göreve başlıyordu.
- E) Bürodaki herkes tarafından nasıl biri olduğu merak edilen yeni müdür bir hafta içinde görevi devralacaktı.

64- The tourists demanded an explanation from the guide as to why they were unable to visit the pyramids that day.

- A) O gün piramitlere götürülmeyince turistler rehberden bunun nedenini açıklamasını istediler.
- B) Turistler rehberden kendilerini piramitlere götürmesini istedikleri halde nedense bu ziyaret o gün gerçekleşemedi.
- C) Rehber turistlere neden o gün piramitleri ziyaret edemeyeceklerini açıklamaya çalıştı ama onlar ısrarla gitmek istediler.
- D) Turistler rehberden o gün piramitleri neden ziyaret edemedikleri konusunda bir açıklama istediler.
- E) Piramitleri görmek isteyen turistlere rehber bu ziyareti o gün yapamayacaklarını söyledi.

65- As mother has placed no restrictions, we can decorate the house for my birthday however we like.

- A) Annem hiçbir kısıtlama koymadığına göre doğum günüm için evi istediğimiz gibi süsleyebiliriz.
- B) Annem hiç karışmayacağını söylediye doğum günüm için evi süsleme işini kendimiz yapacağız demektir.
- C) Madem ki annem yer konusunda bir sınırlama getirdi, biz de doğum günüm için evi süsleriz.
- D) Annem kısıtlamaya çalışıyor ama doğum günüm için evi istediğimiz gibi süslememize izin verecektir.
- E) Bütün mesele, doğum günümde evi dilediğimiz gibi süsleyebilmek için annemin koyduğu kısıtlamaları kaldırtmak.

GOOD LUCK

PART TWO INDIRECT SPEECH

INTRODUCTION

Birinin söylediği sözü iki şekilde aktarabiliriz: dolaysız (*direct*) ve dolaylı (*indirect*).

Dolaysız anlatım (*direct speech*), kişinin ağzından çıkan ifadeyi aynen aktarmaktır. Söz iki tırnak arasında yer alır ve "*She said, she asked, etc.*" gibi ifadelerle aktarılır. Bu ifadeler aktarılan sözden önce ya da sonra yer alabilir.

He said, "I don't like horror films."

"I don't like horror films," he said.

He asked, "Do you like horror films?"

"Do you like horror films?" he asked.

Dolaylı anlatım (*indirect speech*), kişinin ağzından çıkan ifadeyi aktarırken bazı değişiklikler yapmayı gerektirir (*pronoun, tense, etc. changes*).

George : I don't like horror films.

George said (that) **he** didn't like horror films.

George : Do **you** like horror films?

George asked **me** if/whether **I** liked horror films.

Dolaylı anlatımı, aktarılan cümlelerin yapısı açısından şu üç grupta inceleyebiliriz:

1- Reporting Statements

2- Reporting Questions

3- Reporting Imperatives

2-1 REPORTING STATEMENTS

Düz cümleleri aktarırken en çok kullanılan aktarma sözü "**tell**" ve "**say**"dir. "Tell"den sonra mutlaka sözün kime söylendiğini belirtmemiz gerekir. *He has told me..., I will tell him...We told them..., etc.* "Say"den sonra hemen cümle gelir. *He said (that) ..., I will say (that) ..., etc.* "Say"den sonra bir zamir kullanmak istersek, *"He said to me, She said to us, etc."* gibi, zamirden önce "**to**" kullanmak zorundayız. Ancak "say"ın bu kullanımı, Indirect Speech'de pek yaygın değildir.

Eğer aktarma sözü, *"She always tells us, She has just told me, She will tell us"* gibi **Simple Present**, **Present Perfect** ve **Simple Future** ise, aktarılan cümlelerin tense'inde bir değişiklik yapılmaz. Sadece gerekli zamir değişiklikleri yapılır.

Paul : I am not so keen to see that film.

Paul says (that) **he** is not so keen to see that film.

Paul has told us (that) **he** is not so keen to see that film.

Paul will tell you (that) **he** is not so keen to see that film.

Eğer aktarma sözü **Simple Past** ya da **Past Perfect** ise (*I told him, he had told us, etc.*), zamir değişikliklerinin yanı sıra, tense ve zaman zarflarında da değişiklik yapılır. Direct cümlelerin zamirlerini değiştirirken, sözü kimin söylediğini ve bu sözü kimin kime aktardığını dikkate almalıyız.

Ayşe: I will help **you** tomorrow.

Ayşe told **me** (that) she would help **me** the following day.

Ayşe told **her mother** (that) she would help **her** the following day.

Ayşe told **her brother** (that) she would help **him** the following day.

a) Tense Changes in Reported Speech

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Simple Present	Simple Past
"I never get up late," he said.	He said (that) he never got up late.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
"I'm working on my thesis," he said.	He said (that) he was working on his thesis.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
"I've applied for a job," he said.	He said (that) he had applied for a job.
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
"I've been working for two hours," he said.	He said (that) he had been working for two hours.
Simple Past	Past Perfect
"I stayed at home last night," he said.	He said (that) he had stayed at home the previous night.
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
"I was working in Ankara last year," he said.	He said that he had been working in Ankara the previous year.
am/is/are going to	was/were going to
shall/will	should/would
should/would	should/would
can	could
could	could
must, have to	had to
must, have to (future necessity)	must/had to/would have to
must (deduction) <i>tendenciyim, alırsam</i>	must
don't have to	didn't have to
mustn't	wasn't, weren't to do/mustn't
should/ought to/had better	should/ought to/had better
may	might
might	might
used to	used to

Direct cümledeki "I/We shall", indirect cümlede "He/She/They would" olur. Ancak indirect cümlede özne **I/We** olarak kalıyorsa "I/We should/would" kullanılır.

"I shall meet my friends tomorrow."

Ali told me (that) **he would** meet his friends the following day.

"I shall meet my friends tomorrow."

I told my mother (that) **I should/would** meet my friends the following day.

Direct cümledeki *would, would rather, would prefer, would like, would hate* gibi yapılar, indirect cümleye aynen aktarılır.

"I **would rather stay** home than go out today."

My mother said that she **would rather stay** home than go out that day.

"I **would like to invite** you to dinner one evening."

I told my friend that I **would like to invite** him to dinner one evening.

Type-1 if clause, indirect cümleye bir derece past yapılarak aktarılır. Type-2 ve Type-3 ise aynen aktarılır.

"We **shall/will spend** the day out if it **is** nice tomorrow."

She said that they **would spend** the day out if it **was** nice the following day.

"I **would do** the same if I **were** you."

She told me that she **would do** the same if she **were** me.

"I **wouldn't have behaved** like that if I **had been** in your position."

She said that she **wouldn't have behaved** like that if she **had been** in my position.

Must ve have to present bir anlam taşıyorsa **had to** biçimine dönüşür.

"I **must/have to get up** very early on weekdays."

She said that she **had to get up** very early on weekdays.

Must ve have to (will have to) future bir anlam taşıyorsa genellikle **would have to** biçimine dönüştürülür. Ancak sözün aktarıldığı sırada direct cümledeki gelecek zaman kavramı artık geçmiş durumda ise **would have to** yerine **had to** da kullanılabilir. Future bir anlam taşıyan **must** indirect cümleye değiştirilmeden de aktarılabilir.

"I **must/have to/will have to get up** very early tomorrow."

Last week, Sue left the party early, because she said she **must/had to/would have to get up** very early the following day.

"I **must/have to/will have to study** harder next year." (spoken in 1995)

She said that she **must/would have to study** harder next year.
(reported in 1995)

Tahmin bildirirken kullandığımız **must**, indirect cümleye aynen aktarılır.

"He **must be** stupid to refuse their offer."

She said that he **must be** stupid to refuse their offer.

Zaman bağlaçlarının bulunduğu cümlelerde, Past Tense ve Past Continuous Tense normalde indirect cümleye aynen aktarılır. Ancak, Past Tense'i Past Perfect Tense biçiminde de aktarabiliriz.

"I **was studying** English when you **phoned** me."

She told me that she **was studying** English when I **phoned/had phoned** her.

"I **saw** an old friend of mine while I **was driving** home yesterday."

He said he **saw** an old friend of his while he **was driving** home the day before.

Doğa kanunları, sürekli geçerliliği olan genel doğrular ve kurallar aktarılırken tense değişikliği yapılmaz.

"The earth **revolves** round the sun."

The teacher explained to his students that the earth **revolves** round the sun.

b) Expressions of time and place in Reported Speech

Direct	Indirect
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before/earlier
last week/month/year/night	the previous week/month/year/night (the week etc. before)
yesterday morning/afternoon/evening	the previous morning/afternoon/evening
a year/month/week ago	a year/month/week before, the previous year/month/week
two years/months/weeks ago	two years/months/weeks before/earlier
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next week/month/year	the following week/month/year
now	then/immediately

"I'll phone you **tomorrow**," he said to me.

He told me that he would phone me **the next day/the following day**.

"I'm going to visit my relatives **today**," she said.

She said she was going to visit her relatives **that day**.

"He left home **half an hour ago**," his mother said to me.

His mother told me he had left home **half an hour before**.

He said, "I'm leaving Istanbul **the day after tomorrow**."

He said he was leaving Istanbul **in two days' time**.

Zaman zarflarındaki bu değişme her zaman aynı olmayabilir. Sözün aktarıldığı zamanı da dikkate almamız gerekir. Örneğin sözün söylendiği gün ile aktarıldığı gün aynı ise "today" değişmez.

"I may come home late **today**."

Sue told me this morning that she might come home late **today**.

On Saturday Sue said, "I'm starting my new job **the day after tomorrow**."

Eğer bu sözü Cumartesi günü aktarıyorsak:

Sue told me that she was starting her new job **in two days' time**.

Pazar günü aktarıyorsak:

Sue told me that she was starting her new job **tomorrow**.

Pazartesi günü aktarıyorsak:

Sue told me that she was starting her new job **today**.

Direct cümledeki **this/these** indirect cümleye genellikle **that/those** ya da **the** biçiminde aktarılır. **Here** ise **there** biçiminde ifade edilir.

c) Say and tell

Direct cümleyi aktarırken, "say", cümlelerin başında ya da sonunda yer alabilir.

Sue said, "I didn't like the film."

"I didn't like the film," Sue said.

Say cümlelerin sonunda yer aldığı zaman devrik olabilir.

"I didn't like the film," said Sue.

Say'den sonra sözün kime söylendiğini belirtmek istersek **say + to** kullanılır ve bu kullanım, sadece cümlelerin sonunda yer alabilir. Cümlelerin başına gelmez ve devrik yapamayız.

"I didn't like the film," Sue said to me.

Direct cümleyi aktarırken "**tell**" de kullanabiliriz. Ancak "**tell**" den sonra sözün kime söylendiğini belirtmemiz gerekir ve **tell**, cümlelerin sonunda yer alabilir.

"I didn't like the film," Sue told me.

Tell lies, tell stories ve **tell the truth** ifadelerinde, sözün kime söylendiğini belirtmek zorunlu değildir.

She told (me) lies.

Grandma told (the children) stories.

Will you tell (me) the truth?

Indirect cümleyi aktarırken "**say**" ya da "**tell + object**" cümlelerin başında kullanılır. "**Say + to + object**" kullanımı da mümkündür ancak çok yaygın değildir.

Sue said (to me that) she hadn't liked the film.

Sue told me (that) she hadn't liked the film.

"**Tell someone about something/about doing something**", bir konuda bir şeyler anlatmak anlamındadır. "**Say**" bu şekilde kullanılmaz.

He told me about his trip to Alanya.

He told us about travelling around Turkey.

Cümleleri aktarırken "**tell**" ve "**say**" in yanı sıra başka fiiller de kullanabiliriz. Bu fiiller cümleyi *yakınma, itiraz, gözlem vb.* gibi anlamları da ilave ederek aktarmamızı sağlar. Bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan fiiller şunlardır:

add	boast	object	remind+object
admit	complain	observe	reply
announce	deny *	point out	scream
answer	grumble	promise	shout
argue	inform	protest	whisper
assure+object	murmur	remark	yell

* **Deny** fiilinden sonra gelen cümle olumsuz olamaz. Ancak direct cümle olumsuzdur.

"I can't finish all this work by lunch time."

She **protested** that she couldn't finish all the work by lunch time.

"We will get married as soon as school is over."

They **announced** that they would get married as soon as school was over.

"You will really feel comfortable at that hotel."

The travel agent **assured us** that we would really feel comfortable at that hotel.

"I didn't steal the money."

He **denied** that he had stolen the money.

"I'm beginning to get bored here."

Sue **whispered** that she was beginning to get bored there.

EXERCISE 6 : Put the following sentences into Reported Speech. Pay attention to whether the reporting verb is in the Present or Past.

- 1- "The soup is barely warm!"
The customer complained that
- 2- "From the 1st December the price of a bus ticket will be increased to 150,000 TL."
The bus company announced that
- 3- "You can write or type your mid-term essays."
The teacher told his students that
- 4- "They are risking their lives fooling about on the trains."
My mother pointed out that
- 5- "I may need some extra help during Bayram."
The hotelier remarked that
- 6- "We have taken all necessary security measures."
The security firm assured the politicians that
- 7- "I would like you to prepare an oral presentation for our next lesson."
The teacher told me that
- 8- "I have finished university and I'm working at a bank."
I got a letter from Sarah last month, and she informed me that
- 9- "I'm sorry that I can't attend your performance, but I have to work."
Mary gave me her apologies and said that
- 10- "I had better not be late for class."
Sarah excused herself from the meeting and whispered that
- 11- "You haven't got a clue what you are talking about."
His opponent screamed that

- 12- "I'll certainly win next week's finals."
The young show jumper boasted that
- 13- "I wasn't involved in any conspiracy!"
The interviewee objected to the remark and yelled at the interviewer that
- 14- "I didn't blackmail anybody."
He also denied that
- 15- We haven't been given enough pay rises over the last few years to keep up with inflation.
The workers pointed out that

2-2 REPORTING QUESTIONS

Soru cümlelerini aktarırken tense, yer ve zaman zarflarına ilişkin değişiklikler için izlenecek kurallar, düz cümleleri aktarırken uyduğumuz kurallarla aynıdır. Ancak, soru cümlelerini aktarırken "say" ve "tell" yerine, *ask, inquire, wonder, want to learn, want to know* gibi fiiller kullanılır. Bu fiillerden **ask**, nesne alabilir. Diğerleri almaz.

"Why didn't you come to the party?"

She **asked (me)** why I hadn't come to the party.

She **inquired/wondered/wanted to know** why I hadn't come to the party.

Soru sözcüğüyle başlayan soruları aktarırken, aktarma sözünden sonra soru sözcüğü gelir ve soru cümlesi düz cümle biçimine dönüştürülür.

"Why are you leaving so early today?"

My mother asked me **why I was leaving** so early that day.

"What time is it?"

A child in the street asked me **what time it was**.

Yardımcı fiille başlayan soruları aktarırken, aktarma sözünden sonra **if** ya da **whether** kullanılır ve soru cümlesi düz cümle biçimine dönüştürülür.

"Are you coming with us?"

She asked me **if/whether I was coming (going)** with them.

"Can you speak English?"

A tourist stopped me in the street and asked **if/whether I could speak** English.

Eğer temel cümlelerin fiili, Simple Present, Present Perfect ya da Future Tense ise soru cümlesinin tense'i aynı kalır. Sadece gerekli zamir değişiklikleri yapılır.

"Are you coming with us?"

She **is asking** me if/whether **I'm coming (going)** with them.

"Why did you refuse my offer?"

He **has asked** me twice so far why I **refused** his offer.

EXERCISE 7 : Put the following sentences into Reported Speech. Pay attention to the tense of the reporting verb.

- 1- "Do you like folk music?"
He asked me
- 2- "Can I get you anything else?"
Grandmother, the nurse is asking you
- 3- "How long have you been waiting for a reply, Mrs Evans?"
The company secretary inquired
- 4- "Did you get the job you applied for last week?"
I asked Richard
- 5- "Should we tell our parents about the problem?"
She asked me
- 6- "Have you chosen your options yet?"
My professor asked me
- 7- "Who is your manager meeting tomorrow afternoon?"
The director asked me
- 8- "Why aren't my glasses in their case?"
She wondered
- 9- "What time will the live music start?"
We asked the bartender
- 10- "When did you last check the oil in your car?"
The mechanic asked me
- 11- "Which films are showing at the moment?"
We telephoned the cinema and asked
- 12- "Who was elected the president of the club?"
He wanted to find out
- 13- "Have you found out the cause of the fire yet?"
The insurance official asked the fire chief
- 14- "How much longer will you keep playing the same song over and over again?"
His mother asked him
- 15- "When is he going to start his new job?"
I asked his friend
- 16- "Can you start on Monday, Mrs Wilson?"
The manager of the company asked Mrs Wilson

- 17- "Have you got Richard's address with you?"
I asked him
- 18- "Have you brought the list that we need for the campaign?"
She asked me
- 19- "Are you certain 'Titanic' is showing at the ABC cinema?"
He asked me
- 20- "Were there many bargains on the market today?"
My mother inquired

2-3 REPORTING IMPERATIVES

Emir cümlelerini aktarırken, **tell, order, command, ask** gibi fiiller, emrin kime verildiğini gösteren bir zamir ile birlikte kullanılırlar. *He told me, I asked him (rica etmek, istemek anlamında), They ordered me, etc. "Say"* fiili, bu şekilde emir cümlesi aktarırken kullanılmaz.

Olumlu emir cümleleri **to + verb infinitive**, olumsuz emir cümleleri : **not to + verb infinitive** biçiminde aktarılır.

Direct: "Study your lessons regularly," the teacher said to us.
Indirect: The teacher **told us to study** our lessons regularly.

Direct: "Don't try to cheat during the exam," she said to us.
Indirect: She **told us not to try** to cheat during the exam.

Eğer bir cümle emir cümlesi biçiminde başlayıp devamında bir cümlecik (clause) alıyorsa, o cümlecikğin tense'ini bir derece past yapmamız gerekir. Ancak, temel cümlelerin tense'i present ya da future ise bu tense değişikliği yapılmaz.

"**Study** regularly if you **want** to pass the exam."
The teacher **told us to study** regularly if we **wanted** to pass the exam.

"**Don't release** your seatbelts until after the plane **has fully landed**."
The air-hostess **told the passengers not to release** their seatbelts until after the plane **had fully landed**.

The teacher always **tells us to study** regularly if we **want** to pass exams.

An air-hostess usually **tells the passengers not to release** their seatbelts until after the plane **has fully landed**.

Emir cümlesi biçiminde kurulan cümleler bazen uyarı, öğüt, teşvik etme, öneri vb. gibi anlamlar ifade edebilirler. Bu durumda bu cümleleri, cümlelerin ifade ettiği anlama göre *advise, encourage, warn, beg, implore, forbid, recommend, remind, request, urge, etc.* gibi fiillerle de aktarabiliriz.

"Don't play with matches."
I **warned** my son **not to play** with matches.

"Speak slowly and clearly if you don't want to be misunderstood."
She **advised me to speak** slowly and clearly if I **didn't want** to be misunderstood.

"Don't use my car again."

My father **ordered me not to use** his car again. **or**

My father **forbade me to use** his car again.

"Don't forget to phone Ann later today."

Sue **reminded me not to forget** to phone Ann later that day. **or**

Sue **reminded me to phone** Ann later that day.

"Try once more."

My friends **encouraged me to try** once more.

"Come to the picnic with us."

She **invited/asked me to come (to go)** to the picnic with them.

"Don't hit the children."

His wife **begged/implored him not to hit** the children.

"Help me, please, with this heavy suitcase."

An old lady **asked/requested me to help** her with the heavy suitcase.

EXERCISE 8 : Put the following sentences into Reported Speech.

- 1- "Don't stare at people, Johnny!"

Johnny's mother told him

- 2- "Get some exercise!"

Sue urged her husband

- 3- "Don't leave with the rest of the class. Stay behind."

The teacher instructed the boys who kept talking during the lesson
..... but

- 4- "Don't worry. Be happy"

This song tells us and

- 5- "Don't talk with your mouths full."

When we were children, my mother used to tell us

- 6- "Keep to the marked footpaths at all times."

The forest warden instructed us

- 7- "Check all the doors and windows before you lock up for the evening."

Our manager asked us

- 8- "Don't worry about making grammar mistakes in open discussions."

Our conversation class teacher encouraged us

- 9- "Let the first coat of varnish dry before applying the second coat."

It says in the home improvements magazine

- 10- "Take a deep breath in and out."

The doctor told me

- 11- "Look in your rear view mirror before pulling out."
The driving instructor reminded him
- 12- "Hold the ladder steady so that I can reach the books on the top shelf."
Joe asked me
- 13- "Don't write on the question paper, but only on your answer sheets."
The teacher told us
- 14- "Don't play in the derelict station."
Our mother forbade us
- 15- "Take a taxi if you are worried about being late."
She advised me

2-4 REPORTED SPEECH (MIXED TYPES)

Aktaracağımız ifadeler bazen arka arkaya iki cümle, iki soru, iki emir cümlesi ya da bir soru + bir düz cümle, bir soru + bir emir cümlesi vb. gibi karışık olarak bir arada bulunabilir. Bu durumda, her bir ifadeyi kendine özgü fiillerle aktarabiliriz. Yani düz cümleler için *tell, say, remark, explain, etc.*, soru cümleleri için *ask, want to know, inquire, wonder, etc.*; emir cümleleri için ise *ask, tell, order, etc.* gibi fiiller kullanabiliriz.

a) Statement + Statement

"My son hasn't returned from school yet. I have to wait at home until he comes."

She **said/told me that** her son hadn't returned from school yet **and that** she had to wait at home until he came.

Aktarılan cümlelerin her ikisi de düz cümle olduğu için bir tane aktarma sözü yeterlidir. İki cümle arasında **"and that"** kullanılır. Eğer iki cümle arasında **but, so, because, as, or** gibi başka bir bağlaç varsa, o zaman **and** yerine cümlenin kendi bağlacı kullanılır.

"I have to study hard or I will fail the test."

She **said that** she had to study hard **or** she would fail the test.

"I liked the book but I didn't like the film much."

She **said that** she had liked the book **but** she hadn't liked the film much.

b) Question + Question

"Why are you still at home? Does your lesson start later today?"

My mother **asked** me **why** I was still at home **and if/whether** my lesson started later that day.

c) Question + Imperative/Imperative + Question

"Why are you still waiting? Start your work without delay."

The boss **asked** the employees why they were still waiting **and told them to start** their work without delay.

"Do it as I told you. Do you have any more questions?"

The manager **told the secretary to do** it as he had told her **and asked if** she had any more questions.

d) Statement + Question / Question + Statement

"It's very hot in here. Can I open the window?"

I **said that** it was very hot in there **and asked if** I could open the window.

"What time is it? I don't want to miss the news programme on TV."

She **wanted to know what** time it was **and said that** she didn't want to miss the news programme on TV.

e) Statement + Imperative/Imperative + Statement

"I'm very keen on my freedom. Don't interfere in my business."

She **told her parents that** she was very keen on her freedom **and told them not to interfere** in her business.

"Don't involve me in this case. I don't want to get into trouble."

He **told us not to involve** him in that case **and said that** he didn't want to get into trouble.

EXERCISE 9 : Put the following sentences into Reported Speech, using the Simple Past of the reporting verb.

- 1- "I like your new car. What make is it?"
My friend me and
- 2- "Don't withdraw too much money from our bank account. We won't be paid for another couple of weeks."
My wife me because
- 3- "What do you think of the new manager? Do you know which company he came from?"
I the secretary and
- 4- "Stop talking! You have to show some respect for your fellow classmates."
The teacher at us and
- 5- "Could you teach my beginners class this Sunday? I have to go to a funeral."
A colleague me as
- 6- "They will provide some drawing materials, but it's better to take your own."
The organizer us but
- 7- "Don't stick your fingers in their cages. They sometimes peck people's fingers."
The exotic bird park warden the children because
- 8- "Watch television and relax. You haven't had a day off in ages."
My husband me because
- 9- "I haven't got anything to wear to the party. Can I borrow one of your outfits?"
My sister and
- 10- "The queue is too long. They will have sold out of tickets before we get to the counter."
Johnny me so

PART THREE

AUXILIARY VERBS IN SHORT ANSWERS

3-1 TOO and EITHER

- a) İki olumlu cümle, bir öğeleri hariç, aynı anlamı taşıyorsa, ikinci cümlenin sonuna **"too"** eklenir. **"Too"** cümleye *"de, da"* anlamı verir.

They have a pet dog at home. They have a cat, **too**.

He raises sheep on his farm. He raises chickens, **too**.

Bu durum iki olumsuz cümle için söz konusuysa, ikinci cümlenin sonuna **"either"** eklenir.

They don't keep birds at home. They don't keep fish, **either**.

He doesn't raise cows on his farm. He doesn't raise pigs, **either**.

- b) Eğer iki cümlenin, özneleri hariç, diğer öğeleri aynı ise, ikinci cümlede tekrardan kaçınmak için, olumlu cümlelerde **Subject + auxiliary verb + too**, olumsuz cümlelerde **Subject + auxiliary verb + either** kullanılır. Yardımcı fiil, birinci cümledeki tense'in yardımcı fiili olmalıdır.

My parents **live** in Germany. My sister **does, too**.

I **understood** the lesson perfectly. Other students **did, too**.

Jill **was** in a hurry. Her parents **were, too**.

I **don't like** fish at all. My sister **doesn't, either**.

You **are not** old enough to get married. Your boyfriend **isn't, either**.

I **didn't quite understand** the lesson. The others **didn't, either**.

- c) **Too** ve **either**, anlamca uyumlu olan ama farklı sözcüklerden oluşan cümlelerin sonuna da gelebilir.

He is very successful in his school subjects. He shows the same success in his social life, **too**.

She isn't very popular with her schoolmates. She isn't liked much by her teachers, **either**.

- d) Bazen iki cümle, anlamca aynı olmasına rağmen, cümlelerin biri olumlu, diğeri olumsuz olabilir. Bu durumda, ikinci cümle yapı olarak olumluysa **too**, olumsuzsa **either** kullanılır.

I hate martial arts, such as judo and karate.

I **don't like** football, **either**.

3-2 SO and NEITHER / NOR

İki cümle anlamca aynı fakat özneleri farklıysa, "de, da" anlamını, olumlu cümleler için **so**, olumsuz cümleler için **neither** ya da **nor** ile verebiliriz. Bu yapılar, kendilerinden sonra devrik cümle alırlar:

So + auxiliary + subject, Neither / Nor + auxiliary + subject.

Kullanacağımız yardımcı fiil yine birinci cümledeki tense'in yardımcı fiilidir.

I like reading a lot, and **so does my husband.** (my husband does, too.)

I went to bed quite early last night, and **so did my parents.** (my parents did, too.)

They don't like horror films, and **neither/nor do I.** (I don't, either.)

I haven't finished my report yet, and **neither/nor has Sue.** (Sue hasn't, either. (Note: Neither/nor kendileri olumsuz olduğu için, arada kullanılan yardımcı fiil olumludur.)

Birkaç cümlecikten oluşan kompleks cümlelerde dikkate almamız gereken yan cümlelerin yardımcı fiili değil, temel cümlelerin yardımcı fiilidir.

I **don't** think we can afford such an expensive car, and **neither does** my husband.

- I **would** forgive her if she apologized to us.
- **So would** I. (I would, too.)
- I **thought** the news was rather depressing.
- **So did** I. (I did, too.)
- I **hadn't** believed him when he told us that he couldn't pass the exam.
- **Nor had** I.

Eğer bizim düşüncemiz ya da durumumuz, bir başkasınınki ile çelişiyorsa o zaman **so/neither/nor** kullanamayız. Bu zıtlığa geçişi sağlamak için **but** kullanabiliriz.

I **don't** like fish, **but** my husband **does**.

I **didn't** allow him to go alone, **but** my father **did**.

She **isn't** interested in art, **but** her husband **is**.

She **has** got a car, **but** her brother **hasn't**.

He **has** a lot of hobbies, **but** his wife **doesn't**.

They **have been** abroad, **but** I **haven't**.

I **have to** work for a living, **but** you **don't**.

He **had to** show the content of his suitcase at the customs, **but** others **didn't**.

They **can** afford a holiday abroad, **but** I **can't**.

You **must** study hard for the exam, **but** I **needn't**.

don't need to.

don't have to.

You **needn't** work for a living, **but** I **must/have to**.

don't need to

don't have to

Bu zıtlığı **though, although, even though** gibi bağlaçlarla da vurgulayabiliriz.

Although/Though/Even though I don't like fish, my husband does.

My father allowed him to go alone **although/though/even though** I didn't.

Though ikinci cümlelerin sonunda da kullanılabilir. **Although** ve **even though** bu şekilde cümle sonunda kullanılmaz.

I like watching films at the cinema, **but** I can't go very often.
I like watching films at the cinema. I can't go very often **though**.

I'm interested in sightseeing, **but** my husband isn't.
I'm interested in sightseeing. My husband isn't **though**.

EXERCISE 10 : Use "**so, neither/nor...**" or "**too, either**" with an auxiliary to complete the sentences below.

- 1- Ever since I caught him being dishonest to one of our customers, I haven't had much respect for our manager, and the other employees.
- 2- While we were touring around Antalya, the city centre was extremely hot, and the summer resorts in the region
- 3- It was awfully difficult to get to work today as the ferry was crowded, and the bus.
- 4- My nephew couldn't beat my brother at chess in any of the games they played last night, and I
- 5- I like going hiking and, fortunately, my best friend.
- 6- Isn't it great that from now on you won't have to get up early on Saturdays, and I ?
- 7- Most people believe that the government should take recycling seriously, and the public.
- 8- I think the fourth question looks very difficult, and the seventh.
- 9- The electricity bill needs paying, you know, and the telephone bill
- 10- As far as I know, the electricity bill hasn't been paid, and the telephone bill
- 11- You would be able to concentrate better if you took a break, and Tim and I.
- 12- We are under a lot of pressure today because the secretary hasn't come in to work, and the assistant.

- 13- Last winter I couldn't persuade my mother to try skiing, and my father.
- 14- John may have some spare copies of the assessment form, and Peter
- 15- We bought Gwen and Roger a toaster for their wedding present and, unfortunately, four other couples.
- 16- She wouldn't have known if Greg hadn't told her, and I
- 17- Because we didn't know anything about the reception, I had rather casual clothes on, and my husband.
- 18- I hadn't finished all the questions when the teacher collected the exam papers, and John
- 19- I'm getting more and more nervous about my final exams, and Sarah
- 20- I mustn't mention the party and spoil the surprise, and you.

3-3 AUXILIARY VERBS in SHORT QUESTIONS

Biriyle sohbet ederken, karşınızdakinin söylediği sözlerle ilgilendiğimizi ifade etmek için Türkçe'de "Gerçekten mi?" ya da "A öyle mi?" gibi sözler kullanırız. Bunlar aslında soru değildir. Sadece konuşmanın akışını sağlayan sözlerdir. Türkçe'de, söylenen cümlelerin zamanı ne olursa olsun "öyle mi?" sözünü kullanabiliriz. İngilizce'de ise söylenen sözün tense'ini ve cümlelerin olumlu mu yoksa olumsuz mu olduğunu dikkate almak zorundayız. Eğer cümle **olumlu** ise soracağımız soruda da **olumlu** bir yardımcı fiil, **olumsuz** ise soruda da **olumsuz** bir yardımcı fiil kullanmamız gerekir.

- I **can't** go on holiday this summer.
- Oh, really? **Can't** you?
- I **can** cook very delicious Chinese food.
- **Can** you, really?
- I **have never** been abroad.
- Oh, **haven't** you?
- My son **never drinks** milk.
- Oh, **doesn't** he?
- Sue **is** always talking too much?
- Oh, **is** she? (note: sonda kullanılan özne *I, you, he, they, etc.* gibi bir zamir [pronoun] olmalıdır.)

Eğer konuşmanın devamında, o konudaki kendi düşüncemizi ya da durumumuzu ifade etmek istersek çeşitli yapılar kullanabiliriz.

- I **like** horror films very much.
- **Do** you? So **do** I./I do, too. (Öyle mi? Ben de. [severim])
- I **like** horror films very much.
- **Do** you? I **don't**. (Öyle mi? Ben sevmem.)
(note: Burada "Neither/Nor do I" kullanamayız. Çünkü onları kullanabilmemiz için bize söylenen cümlelerin olumsuz olması gerekir.)
- I **don't** like horror films at all.
- **Don't** you? Neither **do** I/Nor **do** I/I **don't** either. (Öyle mi? Ben de sevmem.)
- I **don't** like horror films at all.
- **Don't** you? I **do**. (Öyle mi? Ben severim.)
(Burada "So do I" kullanamayız. Çünkü onu kullanabilmemiz için bize söylenen cümlelerin olumlu olması gerekir.)

3-4 SO and NOT REPRESENTING a THAT-CLAUSE

a) *Believe, expect, suppose, think, hope* gibi fiillerden sonra ve *I'm afraid, It seems/appears* gibi yapılardan sonra bir **that-clause** yerine **so** ya da **not** kullanılır. Olumlu bir anlam için **so**, olumsuz bir anlam için **not** kullanılır. **So** ve **not**'ın bu kullanımı cümleyi tekrar etmekten kaçınmak içindir.

- Will that party win the election?
- I think **that party will win the election.** (I think so.)
so
- Do you think the teacher will postpone the exam?
- I hope **that she will postpone the exam.** (I hope so.)
so

That-clause olumlu ise onun yerine **so** getirebiliriz.

I expect so/I believe so/I'm afraid so/It seems so, etc.

That-clause olumsuz ise onun yerine **not** getirebiliriz. Fakat "**think**" fiili ile olumsuzluğu ancak fiilin kendisini olumsuz yapılarak vurgulayabiliriz.

- Will that party win the election?
- I don't think **that party will win the election.**
so
(I don't think so.)

Expect, suppose ve **believe** fiillerini iki şekilde kullanabiliriz.

- Has your brother found a solution?
- I **don't** expect/suppose/believe **he has found a solution.**
so
(I don't expect so/ I don't suppose so/ I don't believe so.)
- Has your brother found a solution?
- I expect/suppose/believe **he hasn't found a solution.**
not
(I expect not/ I suppose not/ I believe not.)

It appears/ seems yapısını da "**it doesn't seem/appear so**" biçiminde olumsuz yapabiliriz.

- Will she be able to pass the exam?
- It doesn't seem/appear **that she'll be able to pass the exam.**

so

(It doesn't seem/ appear so.)

Hope ve **be afraid**, "that-clause"un yerine **not** alır.

- Is she coming with us?
- I hope **that she isn't coming with us.**

not

(I hope not.)

- Have you been able to find tickets for the game?
- I'm afraid **I haven't been able to find tickets for the game.**

not

(I'm afraid not.)

b) Bu yapıları kullanarak yanıt verirken bize yöneltilen sorunun yapısına dikkat etmeliyiz.

Olumlu anlam taşıyan "tag-question"a onaylayıcı yanıt vermek istersek "so", olumsuz anlam taşıyan soruyu onaylıyorsak, "not" kullanabiliriz.

- They **can** lend us some money, can't they?
- I think so/ I hope so/ I suppose so.
- She **won't** be late for the appointment, will she?
- No, I don't think so/ I hope not/ I suppose not.
- She **won't** be able to come with us, will she?
- I'm afraid not.
- She **inherited** a large sum from her father, didn't she?
- Yes, I think so.

Bir soru sözcüğü ile başlayan sorulara bu yapıları kullanarak yanıt veremeyiz. Çünkü bu sorular, açıklama ya da bilgi isteyen sorulardır.

- **How much** money did she inherit from her father?
- A large sum.

Yardımcı fiille başlayan sorulara bu yapıları kullanarak yanıt verebiliriz. Bu yanıt, vermek istediğimiz anlama göre olumlu ya da olumsuz olabilir.

- Is she satisfied with her salary?
- I think so. (eğer memnun olduğunu zannediyorsak)
- Is she satisfied with her salary?
- I don't think so. (eğer memnun olmadığını zannediyorsak)

- Do we have to return our assignments tomorrow?
- I'm afraid so. (eğer ödevlerimizi yarın teslim etmek zorundaysak)
- Will you get a raise in your salary soon?
- I'm afraid not. (eğer yakında zam almayacağımızı zannediyorsak)

c) "So"nun bu iki kullanımı dışında (*So do I, So is my husband, etc., I think so, I don't think so, etc.*) iki kullanımı daha vardır.

1) Eğer **do** fiili, daha önceki cümlede geçen bir fiilin yerine kullanılıyorsa, **do** nun nesnesi olarak **so** kullanılır.

I haven't ironed your shirt yet, but I will **do so** after breakfast.

2) **So + subject + verb** kalıbı, karşımızdakinin söylediği sözü onayladığımız anlamını verir.

A: It was cold yesterday.
B: **So it was.** (Evet, öyleydi.)

A: It will be hard work.
B: **So it will.** (Evet, öyle olacak.)

A: I hear that you have graduated from school. Then it **means** you can start working immediately.
B: **So it does.** I've started to look for a job already.
(Evet, öyle. İş aramaya başladım zaten.)

EXERCISE 11 : Answer the following questions using "**I think so, I hope not, etc.**"

- 1- A: Will John accept the job in Germany? (*think*)
B: I think so. He has been talking about how great the offer is.
- 2- A: You can't look after my cat while I'm away next week, can you? (*be afraid*)
B: I'm afraid not. I'm going away myself next week.
- 3- A: Has Craig collected our tickets for the concert? (*expect*)
B: He'd mentioned yesterday that he was going to collect them after work.
- 4- A: Will we have to work every day during the company's exhibition? (*suppose*)
B: They will need everybody to help.
- 5- A: Do we have to write a written composition for our German term test? (*hope*)
B: My German is not really good enough yet.
- 6- A: Greg is leaving, isn't he? (*appear*)
B: Simon said he handed his notice in this morning.
- 7- A: They are building a second airport in Istanbul, aren't they? (*believe*)
B:, but I don't know when it will be finished.
- 8- A: Is it true that the company is going to reduce the number of employees by offering people early retirement? (*be afraid*)
B: It was announced by the management this morning.

- 9- A: So the factory will eventually have to close down, won't it? (*seem*)
B: They have been losing money for years.
- 10- A: The new assistant product manager won't start until the beginning of next month, will he? (*believe*)
B:, as I've heard that he has to wait until his contract with the other firm is over, but you may want to check with the manager.
- 11- A: Do you think England will win the next world cup? (*appear*)
B: There are really strong teams in their group, such as the Germans and some of the South American teams.
- 12- A: Andy won't have done his part of the group work, will he? (*expect*)
B: He never does his share of the work.
- 13- A: Have you had a chance to look at my first draft yet? (*be afraid*)
B: I've been very busy with my own work, but I can probably look at it before the weekend.
- 14- A: Are you going to Auntie Violet and Uncle Reg's golden wedding anniversary party? (*suppose*)
B:, but I may change my mind any moment and think of something more interesting to do on a Saturday night.
- 15- A: Did our wages get paid into the bank today? (*seem*)
B: My bank balance is still looking very pitiful indeed.

3-5 QUESTION TAGS

Düz cümlelerin sonuna, o cümledeki tense'in yardımcı fiili getirilerek, cümle soru cümlesine dönüştürülür. Olumlu cümlelerin sonuna olumsuz yardımcı fiil; olumsuz cümlelerin sonuna ise olumlu yardımcı fiil getirilir. Yardımcı fiilden sonra cümlelerin öznesi, *I, you, he, etc.* gibi bir **zamir** (pronoun) olarak yazılır.

- Your brother **is** still at university, **isn't he**?
- Yes, he **is**.
- The Johnsons **have** been living here for a long time, **haven't they**?
- No, they **haven't**. They've only been living here for two years.
- You **don't** like fish, **do you**? (Sen balığı sevmiyorsun **değil mi**?)
- No, I **don't**. (Hayır, sevmiyorum.)
- Your son **doesn't** drink milk much, **does he**?
- Yes, he **does**.

Olumsuz cümle yapısındaki soruya yanıt verirken, "**yes**" ya da "**no**" ile vermek istediğiniz anlama dikkat ediniz.

- You **didn't** go to school yesterday, **did you**?
- No, I **didn't**. (I didn't go to school.)
- You **didn't** go to school yesterday, **did you**?
- Yes, I **did**. (I went to school yesterday.)

There is/are yapısıyla kurulan cümleler için yardımcı fiilden sonra yine **there** kullanılır.

- **There won't** be too many people at the party, **will there?**
- No, there won't.
- **There used to** be a cinema here in the past, **didn't there?**
- Yes, there did.
- **There is** too much traffic in Istanbul, **isn't there?**
- Yes, there is.

Cümlelerin öznesi *everyone (everybody), someone (somebody), no one (nobody), anyone (anybody)* gibi belgisiz zamir ise, question-tag bölümünde özne olarak **they** kullanılır.

- **Everyone** is here, **aren't they?**
- Yes, they are.
- **No one** wants to be poor, **do they?**
- Of course they don't.
- I don't think **anyone** will argue against our proposal, **will they?**
- I don't think so.

Cümlelerin öznesi *everything, something, nothing* gibi bir özne ise, question-tag bölümünde özne olarak **it** kullanılır.

- **Something** must be done immediately, **mustn't it?**
- I think you're right.
- **Nothing** has been done yet, **has it?**
- I'm afraid not.

Cümlede *no, none, neither, nothing, nobody, no one, scarcely, barely, hardly, hardly ever, seldom, never* gibi olumsuz anlam taşıyan bir sözcük varsa, cümle anlamca olumsuz olduğu için, question-tag bölümünde yardımcı fiil olumlu olur.

- You **hardly ever** participate in such events, **do you?**
- Neither** of your parents approve of your marriage, **do they?**
- No** student of his can answer this question, **can they?**
- Nothing** can be done in this case, **can it?**
- None** of them made a complaint, **did they?**
- Sue **seldom** goes to the theatre, **does she?**
- She could answer **hardly any** questions, **could she?**
- They **barely** spoke to us, **did they?**

Olumlu ya da olumsuz emir cümlelerinde, question tag bölümünde **will you** kullanılır.

- **Don't** make any noise, **will you**?
- Okay, we'll try not to.
- **Try** to be on time for the date, **will you**?
- I certainly will.

Let's biçiminde kurulan cümlelerde question tag **shall we**'dir.

- **Let's** meet in front of the cinema, **shall we**?
- Good idea.
- **Let's** play a game of tennis in the afternoon, **shall we**?
- Why not?

EXERCISE 12 : Put a **question tag** on the end of each sentence.

- 1- I expect you are both vegetarians,?
- 2- I don't suppose you have learnt enough Turkish to do these translations,?
- 3- According to what it says in the brochure, that must be our hotel over there,?
- 4- If there is something good on at the cinema, you'd like to go to the movies tonight,?
- 5- Judging from what the boss told you yesterday, you needn't finish this report today,?
- 6- Neither of the teams played very well,?
- 7- Nothing was decided at the meeting really,?
- 8- There used to be a beach here before they built the supermarket and leisure park,?
- 9- The teacher was angry when none of the students knew the answer,?
- 10- As far as I know her, she never has any confidence in her own ability,?
- 11- I expect you'd like a cold drink when you come back from your run,?
- 12- Explain the problem from the start,?
- 13- Let's discuss the problem later, when I've had my lunch,?
- 14- If they had known how dangerous it could be, they would have forbidden him to play near the railway lines,?
- 15- I can't believe anyone will turn down the company's offer,?
- 16- Although he'd advertised in different newspapers several times, he could find no one suitable for the job,?
- 17- Now that they have a baby, they hardly ever come out with us any more,?
- 18- Something should be done without delay to protect Turkey's areas of natural beauty,?
- 19- No one could have tried harder to raise sensible, well-behaved children as her,?
- 20- There were hardly any replies to our advertisement,?

EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS

- 1- **The manager will be in his office all afternoon.**

cümlesinin dolaylı (indirect) biçimini elde etmek için,

The secretary told me that the manager in his office all afternoon.

ifadesinde boş bırakılan yere aşağıdakilerden hangisi getirilmelidir?

- A) will have been
- B) would have been
- C) would be
- D) will have
- E) would have had

(ÖYS 1988)

- 2- **Do you want me to turn off the radio?**

cümlesinin dolaylı (indirect) biçimini elde etmek için,

I asked my sister me to turn off the radio.

ifadesinde boş bırakılan yere aşağıdakilerden hangisi getirilmelidir?

- A) whether you wanted
- B) whether you want
- C) that she had wanted
- D) if she would have wanted
- E) if she wanted

(ÖYS 1988)

- 3- **Did she tell you why the meeting on road safety was cancelled?**

A) Yol onarımı ile ilgili görüşmelerin neden kesildiğini sana açıkladı mı?

B) Karayolu yapımını öngören kararın hangi nedenlerle ertelendiğini sana iletti miydi?

C) Yol güvenliğinin sağlanması için yapılacak toplantıdan sana söz etmiş miydi?

D) Karayolu güvenliği ile ilgili toplantının neden iptal edildiğini sana söyledi mi?

E) İptal edilen toplantının, karayolu güvenliğini ilgilendirdiğini sana niçin söyledi?

(ÖYS 1988)

- 4- **I can't understand why the lawyer hasn't sent in his report.**

cümlesinin dolaylı (indirect) biçimini elde etmek için,

The director said he in his report.

ifadesinde boş bırakılan yere aşağıdakilerden hangisi getirilmelidir?

- A) couldn't have understood why the lawyer hadn't sent
- B) can't understand why the lawyer hasn't sent
- C) couldn't understand why the lawyer didn't send
- D) couldn't understand why the lawyer hadn't sent
- E) can't understand why the lawyer isn't sending

(ÖYS 1989)

- 5- **Why are you so late? What is your excuse?**

cümlesinin dolaylı (indirect) biçimini elde etmek için,

The officer wanted to know ifadesinde boş bırakılan yere aşağıdakilerden hangisi getirilmelidir?

- A) why I am so late and what the excuse is
- B) why I was so late and what my excuse was
- C) if I was so late and had an excuse
- D) that I was so late but had an excuse
- E) how late I was and if I had an excuse

(ÖYS 1989)

- 6- **The captain asked me whether it was my first journey by ship.**

A) Kaptan bana bunun, gemiyle yaptığım ilk seyahatim olup olmadığını sordu.

B) Kaptan, gemi ile yaptığım ilk seyahatimin nasıl olduğunu sordu.

C) Kaptan bana, gemi ile ilk kez ne zaman seyahat ettiğimi sordu.

D) Gemi ile ilk kez seyahat ettiğimi kaptana ilettim.

E) Gemi ile yaptığım bu ilk seyahatimin nasıl geçtiğini kaptana anlattım.

(ÖYS 1989)

- 7- **Surely the children were told near the lake.**

- A) not to play
- B) to have played
- C) playing
- D) to have to play
- E) to have been playing

(ÖYS 1989)

- 8- **James was disappointed when they didn't win, and was I.**

- A) neither
- B) too
- C) either
- D) also
- E) so

(ÖYS 1989)

9- He won't be bringing his wife with him, will he?
sorusunun cevabı aşağıdakilerden hangisi olabilir?

- A) I don't expect so.
- B) Yes, that's right.
- C) No, he is fond of her.
- D) Yes, he would have.
- E) I suppose he was.

(ÖYS 1989)

10- The new secretary hasn't used this type of computer before, so they are showing her to use it.

- A) how
- B) why
- C) what
- D) which
- E) who

(ÖYS 1990)

11- "Don't throw the paper on the floor."
cümlesinin dolaylı (indirect) biçimini elde etmek için,
The shopkeeper told the boy on the floor.
ifadesinde boş bırakılan yere aşağıdakilerden hangisi getirilmelidir?

- A) that he had thrown the paper
- B) he threw the paper
- C) not to throw the paper
- D) not to have thrown the paper
- E) that he didn't throw the paper

(ÖYS 1990)

12- "Yes, I think so." ifadesi aşağıdaki sorulardan hangisine cevap olabilir?

- A) Will Jane's husband be there, too?
- B) What made him say that?
- C) She won't be late, will she?
- D) If it isn't Mary's bicycle, whose is it?
- E) Why is Mark looking so worried?

(ÖYS 1990)

13- I'll be at home all day; so, you can come and see me you want.

- A) whenever
- B) whichever
- C) whoever
- D) whatever
- E) wherever

(ÖYS 1991)

14- The teacher told us the road when the lights were red.

- A) not to have crossed
- B) not to cross
- C) not having crossed
- D) crossing
- E) having to cross

(ÖYS 1991)

15- Jane called to say she would come but might be half an hour late.

- A) Jane yarım saat önce telefon etti ve geç kalacağını bildirdi.
- B) Jane, geç gelebileceğini bildirmek için aradığında yarım saat gecikmişti bile.
- C) Jane, yarım saat geç gelip gelemeyeceğini sormak için telefon etti.
- D) Jane, geleceğini, fakat yarım saat gecikebileceğini söylemek için telefon etti.
- E) Jane, yarım saat sonra geleceğini söylemek için aradı.

(ÖYS 1991)

16- Jack : Are we on the right road?

Jill :

Jack : What do you mean? Aren't you sure?

Jill : Well, I've only been along this road once before.

- A) I'm afraid so.
- B) We certainly are.
- C) I think so.
- D) Yes, that's right.
- E) You should know.

(ÖYS 1991)

17- The professor asked me

- A) why no objection has been shown to anybody leaving early
- B) if the results obtained from the study are significant
- C) that I can pass onto the next item on the agenda
- D) whether I am awarded a prize for my new discovery
- E) to help the newly recruited research assistant with the experiment

(ÖYS 1992)

18- Genellikle mevsim değişikliklerinin üzerimizde belli etkileri olduğu kabul edilir.

- A) Obviously, seasonal changes will have an effect on us.
- B) Seasonal changes generally do not agree with us.
- C) Certain results of the seasonal changes are quite agreeable.
- D) As far as we are concerned, the effects of seasonal changes are obvious.
- E) It is generally agreed that seasonal changes have certain effects upon us.

(ÖYS 1992)

19- I'm afraid I can't remember

- A) if he would refuse to give any details
- B) unless they worked late yesterday
- C) until we got to the nearest station
- D) that I should finish it by lunch time
- E) where Peter said he had put the files

(ÖYS 1993)

20- It is well known

- A) as mothers ought to be more patient with their children
- B) so you would save a great deal of money
- C) that the heating of most foods causes losses in the vitamin content
- D) if several friends will help me paint my house
- E) because Mark is so stubborn that it is useless to try to convince him

(ÖYS 1994)

21- I meet John he complains about the neighbours.

- A) Whenever
- B) Whatever
- C) Whereas
- D) Whichever
- E) While

(ÖYS 1995)

22- I've brought two newspapers. You can have one you like.

- A) whenever
- B) whichever
- C) however
- D) whoever
- E) whatever

(ÖYS 1996)

23- Most of the spectators seemed to enjoy the match,

- A) and neither did I
- B) so I haven't
- C) if I do too
- D) but I didn't
- E) as I am doing

(ÖYS 1996)

24- Though I had given him some good advice on how to act, he didn't listen to me,

- A) did he
- B) had he
- C) had I
- D) hadn't I
- E) didn't he

(ÖYS 1997)

25- I didn't realize it would take me to get there on foot.

- A) so far
- B) how much
- C) how far
- D) so long
- E) how long

(ÖYS 1997)

26- Can you tell me this bicycle belongs to?

- A) what
- B) whose
- C) who
- D) that
- E) which

(ÖYS 1997)

27- She said she would apply for the scholarship after she had completed the teacher training course,

- A) would she
- B) didn't she
- C) hadn't she
- D) wasn't she
- E) did she

(ÖYS 1998)

28- The Parents' Committee still can't decide the construction of a new playground really is necessary.

- A) despite
- B) so as
- C) in case
- D) whether
- E) so that

(ÖYS 1998)

ANSWERS

1-C 2-E 3-D 4-D 5-B 6-A 7-A 8-E 9-A 10-A 11-C 12-A 13-A 14-B
15-D 16-C 17-E 18-E 19-E 20-C 21-A 22-B 23-D 24-A 25-E 26-C 27-B 28-D

TEST YOURSELF 2

1-15. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- Jeremy was trying to assure me that Sarah my ticket by 5 o'clock that day, as we previously.

A) has collected/will have arranged
B) will have collected/have arranged
C) had collected/have been arranging
D) would be collected/was arranging
E) would have collected/had arranged

- 2- That lady over there is asking whether the tennis club lessons because she to hire a private instructor for her daughter.

A) has offered/wanted
B) is offering/had wanted
C) offered/has wanted
D) offers/wants
E) was offering/might want

- 3- Jack's mother asked me why I in the previous week's match and wondered whether I an injury then.

A) haven't played/have been having
B) hadn't been playing/had had
C) didn't play/was having
D) couldn't have played/am having
E) wasn't playing/have

- 4- Before we home, our father instructed us again and again not to lose sight of each other while we around the fun fair.

A) had left/would be strolling
B) leave/will have strolled
C) left/were strolling
D) were leaving/had strolled
E) have left/are strolling

- 5- On the first day of the course, the trainees by the manager that they to learn everything in a few days.

A) were informed/shouldn't expect
B) had informed/didn't expect
C) have been informed/hadn't been expecting
D) are informed/can't be expected
E) will have informed/mustn't be expected

- 6- We all wondered how Jack's wife when she about his new job in Outer-Mongolia.

A) reacts/has heard
B) had reacted/would hear
C) has been reacting/hears
D) would react/heard
E) is reacting/will hear

- 7- I asked Jim whether he his wife to the firm's annual party as well, and he said she her sister's wedding ceremony then.

A) had brought/has been attending
B) has brought/will have attended
C) brought/is attending
D) was bringing/would be attending
E) is bringing/has attended

- 8- Because I am repeatedly leaving things behind, my mother always tells me that I that I all my belongings in my bag before leaving the sports centre.

A) have to check/had had
B) checked/had
C) check/should have
D) might check/was having
E) must check/have

- 9- The art teacher the headmaster that they some good entries in the children's painting competition already.

A) informed/had received
B) is informing/will receive
C) informs/receive
D) had informed/will be receiving
E) was informing/are receiving

- 10- I'm glad to tell you that we our yearly target today, so new sales from now on additional to the budget of our branch.

A) were reaching/were
B) had reached/are
C) have reached/will be
D) are reaching/have been
E) will have reached/had been

53- Contrary to all expectations, she failed her final exams miserably.

- A) Everyone thought she would pass her final exams, but she failed them badly.
- B) Everyone knew she would fail her final exams because she was so unhappy.
- C) She was very miserable during her final exams, so, not surprisingly, she failed them.
- D) If she hadn't been so miserable during her final exams, she wouldn't have failed.
- E) She failed her final exams, but she wasn't expected to pass them anyway.

54- Some doubt remained as to the accused man's possible motivation to murder.

V= cinayet işle - 2 turne

- A) Some believed it was not possible that the accused could have committed a murder.
- B) Some people doubted that the accused had a really valid motivation to commit the murder.
- C) The man who is said to be the murderer has still not been shown to have had a clear motive for the crime.
- D) Whether the accused man had committed the murder or not could never be proven.
- E) What might have driven the accused to commit the murder had not become entirely clear.

55- Although I know they are vegetarians, I'm not sure if they eat eggs and cheese.

- A) Because they are vegetarians they probably eat eggs and cheese.
- B) I'm sure they are vegetarians, so they can't have eaten eggs and cheese at the party.
- C) I believe they are vegetarians, which means that they probably never eat any dairy products such as eggs and cheese.
- D) Being certain they are vegetarians, we should probably give them eggs and cheese instead of meat.
- E) Even though I'm not certain whether or not they eat eggs and cheese, I'm sure they are vegetarians.

56- I wonder where they bought their ceiling fan because I've been looking for something similar to it for a long time.

- A) I've been asking them for some time where they bought their ceiling fan as I want one just like it.
- B) I wish they would tell me the name of the shop where they bought their ceiling fan, so I would know where to go to buy one for myself.
- C) I asked them where they got their ceiling fan from as I bought one like it some time ago.
- D) I've been looking for a ceiling fan like theirs for a while, so I would be interested to know which shop they bought it at.
- E) Some time ago I was looking for a ceiling fan similar to theirs, so I wish they had told me where they had bought theirs.

skuller = skjuiz
sof. boyoy.

57- She's so naive that she believes whatever she reads in the popular newspapers.

- A) She is so skeptical that she finds it difficult to accept anything she reads in the popular newspapers as the truth.
- B) If she weren't so skeptical, she would accept at least some of what is written in the popular newspapers as the truth.
- C) She never doubts the truth of anything she reads in the popular newspapers because she is so credulous.
- D) According to her, whatever is published in the popular newspapers is the truth, but she still doesn't accept how naive she is.
- E) It's difficult to believe that she can be so credulous as to consider everything published in the popular newspapers the truth.

58- "I'm concerned to hear what you consider a normal diet, Mr Smith" the dietician said to the fat man.

- A) The dietician expressed his concern at discovering the opinion of Mr Smith, who was fat, on what a normal diet consisted of.
- B) After listening to Mr Smith listing what he ate in a normal day, the dietician advised him to follow a very strict diet.
- C) The dietician was surprised that a man could be so fat as Mr Smith while eating a quite normal diet.
- D) The dietician was worried about the fact that Mr Smith hadn't bothered to start a diet although he was fat.
- E) Mr Smith was surprised to discover that the dietician didn't hold the same opinion on healthy eating as he did.

59- "We really need to know by next Friday who wants to come on the club outing," said the chairman.

- A) The chairman didn't know until Friday, when the club trip was to be held, how many members wanted to attend it.
- B) The chairman insisted that by the following Friday they required the names of those who wished to go on the club trip.
- C) Only if the chairman had known by that Friday who wanted to go on the club trip could he have organised it.
- D) As he wants to organise a club outing, the chairman insists that all those who want to come along let him know at next Friday's meeting.
- E) Any member who doesn't let the chairman know by next Friday won't be able to go on the club trip.

60- Everybody is able to do something, however small, towards caring for this planet, aren't they?

- A) All of us should have helped stop the pollution of the planet, shouldn't we?
- B) Contributions to the task of cleaning up the planet can be made by us all, but too many people don't do enough, do they?

- C) Even small things help us look after the planet and everybody helps in one way or another, don't they?
- D) Something, even if very tiny, can be done by every person to help look after our planet, can't it?
- E) We are all able to do something to help look after the planet, but not all of us know how to do this, do we?

61-70. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizce dengini bulunuz.

61- Önümüzdeki birkaç yıl içinde ekonomik hava ne olursa olsun bazı küçük işletmelerin iflası kaçınılmaz gibi görünüyor.

- A) Even if the economic climate turns out to be promising in the near future, some small enterprises will definitely go bankrupt.
- B) Whatever the economic climate is in the next few years, the bankruptcy of some small enterprises seems inevitable.
- C) Some small enterprises won't be able to prevent their bankruptcy even if the economic climate improves in the following years.
- D) It appears that some small enterprises will inevitably go bankrupt in the following years whatever they do in that economic climate.
- E) Some small enterprises may go bankrupt in the next few years because of the unstable economic climate.

62- Artık sınıfta öğrendiklerinizi uygulamaya koyma zamanı geldi.

- A) Now that you've learnt a lot in the classroom, we can now start putting them into practice.
- B) After you've completed the classroom section of your training, you'll start practising.
- C) You'll start practising some time after you've learnt quite a lot in the classroom.
- D) In time, what you have learnt in the classroom will be put into practice.
- E) It is now time to put what you have learnt in the classroom into practice.

63- Kırtasiyecimiz az önce telefon edip bu hafta siparişimizi biraz geç göndereceklerini söyledi.

- A) We'll receive our stationery a little later than usual this week, according to what our supplier said on the phone.
- B) Our stationery supplier telephoned just now and said they would be sending our order a little late this week.
- C) Our stationery supplier telephoned to say why they would be delivering our order a little late this week.
- D) On the phone, the supplier said that they'd dispatched our stationery order a little later than usual this week.
- E) Our stationery supplier, who has only just telephoned, said that our order would be delivered a little late this week.

64- İşinin en sevmediği yanı, haftada iki kez gece nöbetine kalmak zorunda olmasıydı.

- A) The fact that he had to work the night shift every two weeks made his job most unbearable.
- B) What he disliked most about his job was that he had to work the night shift twice a week.
- C) He didn't like his job just because of the fact that he was working the night shift twice a week.
- D) The worst thing about his job was having to work the night shift every two weeks.
- E) Every two weeks, he had to work the night shift, which he thought was the worst part of his job.

65- Nihayet yetkililer harekete geçmeye karar verdiler ama ne yaparlarsa yapsınlar artık çok geç.

- A) When the authorities had finally decided to take some action, it was already too late to be of any use.
- B) Because the authorities took too long to decide on any action, what they did would be no use at all.
- C) The authorities have at last decided to take some action, but whatever they do now will be too late.

- D) What the authorities did had no effect at all because they had taken too long to decide on an action.
- E) By the time authorities decide to take certain actions, it will be too late to have any effect.

66- Bir yıl yurt dışında kalıp geri döndüğümde ülkemi ne kadar çok özlediğimi farkettim.

- A) I didn't realise how much I missed my country during my stay abroad for one year until I came back.
- B) I had missed my country so much during my stay abroad that I decided to return after just one year.
- C) I had to come back to my country after only one year as I had missed it so much when I was abroad.
- D) I realised how much I had missed my country when I returned from living abroad for a year.
- E) I realised that I couldn't bear being away from my country for any longer, and decided to return after one year.

67- Bir jimnastik salonuna düzenli olarak devam edecek kadar vakti olmadığı için evde ne zaman vakit bulursa yapabilsin diye kendine bir step tahtası aldı.

- A) As she doesn't have enough time to attend a gym regularly, she has bought her own step board so that she can work out whenever she finds time at home.
- B) Thinking that she would never have enough time to attend a gym, she bought herself a step board so that she could work out whenever she liked.
- C) Having realised that she wouldn't be able to attend a gym regularly, she decided to buy herself a step board and work out at home whenever she wanted.
- D) She bought her own step board because she wants to exercise at home at the most suitable times for her, without being dependent on the fixed hours of a gym.
- E) Because she can't attend a gym regularly, she exercises on her own step board at home whenever she has some time available.

68- Gruptan bazıları sinemaya gitmeye pek istekli olmadıklarını söyleyince, ben de hep birlikte canlı müzik olan bir yere yemeğe gitmeyi teklif ettim.

- A) Because some of the group were against going to the cinema, I proposed that we went out for a meal at a restaurant where there was live music.
- B) When some of the group said they were not very keen to go to the cinema, I suggested that we went for a meal altogether at a place with live music.
- C) I was very keen to go to the cinema, but some of the group weren't, so we ended up going out for a meal at a place with live music.
- D) Some of the group said that they were not interested in going to the cinema, so in the end we decided to go for a meal somewhere offering live music.
- E) My suggestion to go to the cinema altogether did not receive much interest from some of the group as they wanted to go for a meal somewhere with live music.

69- Karateyi pek çok Amerikalı ve Avrupalıya tanıtan, kısa ama parlak bir film kariyeri olan Bruce Lee'dir.

- A) Bruce Lee, who introduced karate to many Americans and Europeans, had a short but brilliant movie career.
- B) Many Americans and Europeans knew about karate when Bruce Lee, who had a short but brilliant movie career, introduced it to them.
- C) Bruce Lee, who didn't live long but had a brilliant movie career, was the person from whom many Americans and Europeans learnt karate.
- D) Karate was introduced to many Americans and Europeans by Bruce Lee, the man with a short but brilliant movie career.
- E) It was Bruce Lee, with his short but brilliant movie career, who introduced karate to many Americans and Europeans.

70- Bazı insanlar eğlenceyi hayatın asıl amacı, işi de bu amaca ulaşmak için yalnızca bir araç olarak görürler.

- A) For some people, recreation constitutes the basis of life, and work is something that helps them attain this aim.
- B) Some people enjoy recreation so much that they work just in order to be able to raise the means necessary to do that.
- C) Some people regard recreation as the main objective of life, and work merely a means to that end.
- D) Those who believe that the real aim of life is recreation claim that work is only a means which aids them reach that objective.
- E) For some people, the actual objective of life seems to be recreation, and thus they consider work merely a means to that objective.

71-80. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.

71- The report doesn't shed much light on how or why this tragic accident happened.

- A) Rapor bu korkunç kazanın neden ya da nasıl olduğu konusuna pek ışık tutmuyor.
- B) Raporda yazılanlar bu korkunç kazanın nedenleri konusunda pek bilgi vermiyor.
- C) Bu korkunç kazanın nasıl ve neden meydana geldiği raporda hiç belirtilmemiş.
- D) Hazırlanan rapor bu korkunç kazanın neden ve nasıl gerçekleştiğini aydınlatmaktan çok uzak.
- E) Kazanın nasıl gerçekleştiği raporda belirtilmiş ama nedenlerine hiç yer verilmemiş.

72- If you have a computer and are connected to the Internet, it is now possible to obtain whatever information you want without stepping out of your home or office.

- A) Evinizden ya da büronuzdan dışarı adım atmadan dilediğiniz bilgiye ulaşmak istiyorsanız, hemen bir bilgisayar alıp Internet'e bağlanmalısınız.
- B) Evinizde ya da büronuzda otururken istediğiniz bilgiyi elde etmeniz tek yolu bir bilgisayar alıp Internet'e bağlanmaktır.
- C) Bilgisayarınız varsa ve Internet'e bağlıysanız, evinizden ya da büronuzdan dışarı adım atmadan dilediğiniz bilgiyi elde etmek artık mümkün.
- D) Bilgisayarı olup da Internet'e bağlı olanlar, evde ya da büroda oturdukları yerden istedikleri bilgiye kolayca ulaşabiliyorlar.
- E) Bilgisayar alıp Internet'e de bağlandığınıza göre, artık evden ya da bürodan dışarı adım atmadan dilediğiniz bilgiye ulaşmanız mümkün olacak.

73- No one knows when or where the first circus act was performed, but humans are thought to have had this type of recreation for centuries.

- A) İlk kez nerede ve ne zaman ortaya çıktıkları kimse tarafından bilinmeyen sirkler, insanoğlunu yüzyıllardır eğlendirmektedir.
- B) İnsanoğlunun yüzyıllardır sahip olduğu bir eğlence biçimi olan sirklerin ilk kez ne zaman ve nerede ortaya çıktığını kimse bilmiyor.
- C) İlk sirk gösterisinin ne zaman ve nerede yapıldığını kimse bilmiyor ama insanoğlunun bu eğlence biçimine yüzyıllardır sahip olduğu tahmin ediliyor.
- D) Sirkler insanoğlunun yüzyıllardır sahip olduğu bir eğlence biçimi olduğu halde hiç kimse ilk sirk gösterisini kimlerin ne zaman ve nerede yaptığını bilmiyor.
- E) İnsanoğlunun yüzyıllardır eğlenmek için sirk gösterisi yaptığı tahmin ediliyor ancak ilk gösterinin ne zaman ve nerede yapıldığı kesin olarak bilinmiyor.

74- Questions as to whether or not extrasensory perception really exists have been debated by scientists since the late 19th century.

- A) Altıncı his, 19. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru ortaya atılan ve o zamandan beri de varlığı bilimadamlarınca çok tartışılan bir konudur.
- B) 19. yüzyılın sonlarında başlayan ve hala da devam eden altıncı hissin var olup olmadığına ilişkin sorular bilimadamlarını çok meşgul etmektedir.
- C) 19. yüzyılın sonlarında bilimadamlarının en çok tartıştıkları konulardan biri de altıncı hissin gerçekten var olup olmadığıydı.
- D) Altıncı hissin gerçekten var olmadığını savunan bilimadamları, bu konuya ilişkin tartışmaların 19. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru başladığına dikkat çekiyorlar.
- E) Altıncı hissin gerçekten var olup olmadığına ilişkin sorular 19. yüzyılın sonlarından bu yana bilimadamlarınca tartışılmaktadır.

75- I haven't got the least doubt that, with the help of her strong will-power, she will overcome all the difficulties she is faced with.

- A) Çok güçlü bir iradeye sahip olduğundan en ufak bir kuşku yok ama o kadar çok sorunu var ki yardımsız hepsinin üstesinden gelemeyebilir.
- B) O kadar güçlü bir iradesi var ki karşılaştığı sorunları hiç yardıma gereksinim duymadan tek başına çözüyor.
- C) Çok güçlü bir iradeye sahip olmasına rağmen yardımsız bu kadar çok sorunun altından kalkabileceğinden biraz kuşkuluyum.
- D) Güçlü iradesinin yardımıyla, karşılaştığı tüm sorunların üstesinden geleceğinden en ufak bir kuşku yok.
- E) Karşı karşıya bulunduğu bütün sorunların tek başına altından kalkabileceğinden hiç kuşku yok çünkü çok güçlü bir iradeye sahip.

76- I always avoid reading what critics write about new books as I believe these reviews rob me of the feeling that I'm reading something new.

- A) Yeni kitaplar hakkında eleştirmenlerin neler yazdığını okumaktan hep kaçınıyorum çünkü bu eleştirilerin benden yeni bir şey okuduğum duygusunu çaldıklarına inanıyorum.
- B) Yeni bir kitabı, o kitabın eleştirmenlerce yapılan analizini hiç dikkate almadan okumak isterim çünkü ancak o zaman gerçekten yeni bir şey okuduğum duygusunu yaşarım.
- C) Eleştirmenlerin yeni kitaplar hakkında yazdıklarını okursam o kitaplar benim için artık yeni olmaktan çıkıyor ve okurken yeni bir şey okuduğum duygusunu yaşayamıyorum.
- D) Ben kitap eleştirilerinin yeni bir şey okumanın verdiği duyguyu benden çaldıklarına inanıyorum bu yüzden de eleştirmenlerin kitaplar hakkında yazdıklarını hiç okumuyorum.
- E) Yeni bir şey okuduğum duygusunu elimden almamaları için eleştirmenlerin yeni kitaplar hakkında yazdıklarını okumaktan her zaman kaçınmışımdır.

77- The fact that the troops were retreating was an indication that our army was not in a good situation at all.

- A) Ordumuzun durumunun hiç de iyi olmadığı askerlerin geri çekilmesinden anlaşıyordu.
- B) Askerlerin geri çekiliyor olması, ordumuzun hiç de iyi bir durumda olmadığını bir göstergesiydi.
- C) Askerler geri çekildiğine göre ordumuzun durumu pek iyi değil demek ki.
- D) Ordumuzun durumunun pek iyi olmadığını askerler geri çekilmeye başlayınca anladık.
- E) Askerlerin geri çekilmeye başlaması gösteriyor ki ordumuz hiç de iyi bir durumda değil.

78- The union leader emphasizes that they will continue struggling until they see the decisions taken in the negotiations in practice.

- A) Sendika lideri bundan sonra mücadelelerinin görüşmelerde alınan kararların uygulamaya konması yönünde devam edeceğini söyledi.

- B) Sendika liderine göre mücadele, görüşmelerde alınan kararlar uygulamaya konuluncaya kadar devam edecek.
- C) Sendika liderinin özellikle vurguladığı şey, alınan kararları uygulamada görmeden mücadeleyi bırakmayacak olmalarıdır.
- D) Sendika lideri, görüşmelerde aldıkları kararlar uygulamaya konmazsa, mücadeleyi tekrar başlatacaklarını söylüyor.
- E) Sendika lideri, görüşmelerde alınan kararları uygulamada görene dek mücadeleyi sürdüreceklerini vurguluyor.

79- The management admitted that they wouldn't be able to survive the economic crisis unless they took effective measures.

- A) Yönetim, etkin önlemler almazlarsa ekonomik krizi atlatabileceklerini kabul etti.
- B) Yönetim kabul etse de etmese de etkin önlemler almak şart yoksa bu ekonomik krizden yara almadan çıkamazlar.
- C) Yönetim etkin önlemler almaya ikna edilemezse bu ekonomik kriz kesinlikle atlatılamaz.
- D) Bu ekonomik krizden yara almadan çıkılmasında yönetimin aldığı önlemler çok etkili olmuştur.
- E) Yönetimin aldığı etkin önlemler sayesinde, ekonomik kriz çok hafif atlatıldı.

80- When I asked her whether she was satisfied with her new job, she avoided giving a straightforward answer.

- A) Benim soruma verdiği yanıttan, yeni işinden memnun olup olmadığı hiç anlaşılmıyordu.
- B) Yeni işinden memnun olduğunu hiç sanmıyorum çünkü ben sorduğumda yanıt vermek istemedi.
- C) Yeni işinden memnun olup olmadığını sorduğumda, net bir yanıt vermektan kaçındı.
- D) Nedense yeni işiyle ilgili sorulan tüm soruları, memnun olup olmadığı dahil, yanıtlamaktan kaçınıyor.
- E) Ne zaman işinden memnun olup olmadığını sorsam, bana hep kaçamak yanıtlar verirdi.

Ex.1 (pg.5)

3.who you spoke to about the vacancy 4.why our manager resigned so suddenly 5.where the customer file could be 6.where the accounts office is located 7.whose signature this is 8.which films are showing at the moment 9.what you are implying 10.how long you have been a member of this club 11.who he has started a business with 12.when you will require the full payment for our holiday 13.where I should take my enrollment form 14.how much a new refrigerator would cost 15.who has parked their car in front of our gate 16.how he copes with so many children in the class 17.when we will find out the date of our final exam 18.whose suggestion it was to come here 19.what he was trying to achieve 20.how often you have had this problem before

Ex.2 (pg.6)

2. Q: How long ago did you pass your driving test
NC: ...how long ago you passed your driving test
3. Q: Whom did she check with before leaving early
NC: ...who she checked with before leaving early
4. Q: Where can one buy a good guitar
NC: ...where one can buy a good guitar
5. Q: What time does the film start
NC: ...what time the film starts
6. Q: How much deposit do they require
NC: ...how much deposit they require
7. Q: How long is the longest ski run
NC: ...how long the longest ski run is
8. Q: What is temperature measured with
NC: ...what temperature is measured with
9. Q: How did you find out the date of my birthday
NC: ...how you found out the date of my birthday
- 10.Q: Who was 'Romeo and Juliet' written by
NC: ...who 'Romeo and Juliet' was written by
- 11.Q: How much was raised at the school fete
NC: How much was raised at the school fete....
- 12.Q: Which university are you going to apply to
NC: ...which university you are going to apply to
- 13.Q: What are the foreign representatives going to do after the meeting
NC: ...what the foreign representatives are going to do after the meeting
- 14.Q: When is their golden wedding anniversary party
NC: ...when their golden wedding anniversary party is
- 15.Q: Why are an increasing number of people suffering from heart trouble nowadays
NC: ...why an increasing number of people are suffering from heart trouble nowadays
- 16.Q: Where did Simon hold his graduation party
NC: ...where Simon held his graduation party
- 17.Q: Whose fault was it that the project wasn't prepared in time
NC: ...whose fault it was that the project wasn't prepared in time
- 18.Q: What did Helen study at university
NC: ...what Helen studied at university
- 19.Q: How often is this magazine published
NC: ...how often this magazine is published
- 20.Q: Where are they going to meet us
NC: ...where they are going to meet us

(Bu cümlelerin hepsinin sonunda "or not" kullanabilirsiniz.)

- Ex.3 (pg.9)** 1.if/whether that music centre has got a graphic equalizer 2.if/whether he got elected to the committee 3.if/whether it gets very cold there in the winter 4.if/whether our homework assignments will count towards our final grade 5.if/whether the lecture hall is set up ready for the presentation 6.if/whether we should inform the customer 7.whether/if she supports the same football team as her boyfriend 8.if/whether they can translate the report by Friday 9.if /whether the invitations have been sent out yet 10.Whether they are going to accept the offer on the house
- Ex.4 (pg.9)** 1.when they are going to let us know 2.if/whether the Thompsons were invited to the party 3.which car they bought in the end 4.if/whether the dog got frightened by the fireworks 5.who your uncle saw about his backache 6.Whether he has made up his mind about his major at university 7.Why he left the company 8.if/whether he has a valid excuse for not coming to work yesterday 9.where she picked up such silly ideas 10.if/whether this could be the end of their relationship
- Ex.5 (pg.21)** 1.whichever 2.Whatever 3.Whenever 4.wherever 5.Whoever 6.wherever 7.However 8.Whomever (Whoever) 9.however 10.whichever
- Ex.6 (pg.34)** 1.the soup was barely warm 2.from the 1st December the price of a bus ticket would be increased to 150.000TL 3.they could write or type their mid-term essays 4.they were risking their lives fooling about on the trains 5.he might need some extra help during Bayram 6.they had taken all necessary security measures 7.she would like me to prepare an oral presentation for our next lesson 8.she had finished university and was working at a bank 9.she was sorry that she couldn't attend my performance, but she had to work 10.she had better not be late for class 11.he hadn't got a clue what he was talking about 12.she would certainly win the following week's finals 13.he hadn't been involved in any conspiracy 14.he had blackmailed anybody 15.they hadn't been given enough pay rises over the previous few years to keep up with inflation
- Ex.7 (pg.36)** 1.whether/if I liked folk music 2.whether/if she can get you anything else 3.how long Mrs Evans had been waiting for a reply 4.whether/if he had got the job he had applied for the previous week 5.whether/if we should tell our parents about the problem 6.whether/if I had chosen my options yet 7.who my manager was meeting the following afternoon 8.why her glasses weren't in their case 9.what time the live music would start 10.when I had last checked the oil in my car 11.which films were showing at that moment 12.who had been elected the president of the club 13.whether/if they had found out the cause of the fire yet 14.how much longer he would keep playing the same song over and over again 15.when he was going to start his new job 16.whether/if she could start on Monday 17.whether/if he had got Richard's address with him 18.whether/if I had brought the list that we (they) needed for the campaign 19.whether/if I was certain 'Titanic' was showing at the ABC cinema 20.whether/if there had been many bargains on the market today (that day)

Ex.8 (pg.38)

1.to not stare at people 2.to get some exercise 3.not to leave with the rest of the class but to stay behind 4.not to worry and to be happy 5.not to talk with our mouths full 6.to keep to the marked footpaths at all times 7.to check all the doors and windows before we locked up for the evening 8.not to worry about making grammar mistakes in open discussions 9.to let the first coat of varnish dry before applying the second coat 10.to take a deep breath in and out 11.to look in his rear view mirror before pulling out 12.to hold the ladder steady so that he could reach the books on the top shelf 13.not to write on the question paper, but only on our answer sheets 14.to play in the derelict station 15.to take a taxi if I was worried about being late

Ex.9 (pg.40)

(other reporting verbs are possible)

1.told me that he liked my new car and asked me what make it was 2.urged me not to withdraw too much money from our bank account because we wouldn't be paid for another couple of weeks 3.asked the secretary what she thought of the new manager and whether she knew which company he had come from 4.screamed at us to stop talking and said that we had to show some respect for our fellow classmates 5.asked me if/whether I could teach his beginners class that Sunday as he had to go to a funeral 6.told us that they would provide some drawing materials, but it was better to take our own 7.warned the children not to stick their fingers in the birds' cages because they sometimes pecked people's fingers 8.told me to watch television and relax because I hadn't had a day off in ages 9.said she hadn't got anything to wear to the party and asked me whether she could borrow one of my outfits 10.said the queue was too long, so they would have sold out of tickets before we got to the counter

Ex.10 (pg.43)

(Neither yerine nor da kullanabilirsiniz.)

1.neither have 2.were too 3.so was 4.couldn't either 5.so does 6.neither will 7.so should 8.so does 9.does too 10.hasn't either 11.so would 12.neither has 13.neither could 14.may too 15.so did 16.wouldn't either 17.so did 18.hadn't either 19.is too 20.neither must

Ex.11 (pg.47)

3.I expect so 4.I suppose so 5.I hope not 6.It appears so 7.I believe so 8.I'm afraid so 9.It seems so 10.I believe not (I don't believe so) 11.It doesn't appear so 12.I expect not (I don't expect so) 13.I'm afraid not 14.I suppose so 15.It doesn't seem so

Ex.12 (pg.50)

1.aren't you 2.have you 3.mustn't it 4.wouldn't you 5.need you 6.did they 7.was it 8.didn't there 9.wasn't she/he 10.does she 11.wouldn't you 12.will you 13.shall we 14.wouldn't they 15.will they 16.could he 17.do they 18.shouldn't it 19.could they 20.were there

TEST YOURSELF 1

1.B	2.C	3.B	4.D	5.E	6.B	7.A	8.C	9.D	10.C
11.B	12.A	13.A	14.D	15.E	16.C	17.C	18.D	19.A	20.B
21.D	22.B	23.C	24.B	25.A	26.A	27.D	28.E	29.C	30.B
31.C	32.E	33.C	34.A	35.D	36.B	37.D	38.A	39.E	40.C
41.D	42.D	43.B	44.C	45.B	46.A	47.E	48.B	49.B	50.E
51.C	52.A	53.D	54.B	55.C	56.E	57.E	58.D	59.A	60.B
61.E	62.C	63.B	64.D	65.A					

TEST YOURSELF 2

1.E	2.D	3.B	4.C	5.A	6.D	7.D	8.E	9.A	10.C
11.C	12.D	13.A	14.C	15.B	16.E	17.B	18.C	19.E	20.E
21.D	22.B	23.C	24.D	25.E	26.A	27.A	28.B	29.C	30.E
31.B	32.A	33.E	34.B	35.D	36.A	37.C	38.C	39.B	40.A
41.D	42.C	43.E	44.A	45.D	46.B	47.E	48.C	49.D	50.B
51.E	52.B	53.A	54.E	55.E	56.D	57.C	58.A	59.B	60.D
61.B	62.E	63.B	64.B	65.C	66.D	67.A	68.B	69.E	70.C
71.A	72.C	73.C	74.E	75.D	76.A	77.B	78.E	79.A	80.C